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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The JOURNAL of to-day is again principally occupied with English News of October and November; a Sheet is given to Indian News and Letters of Correspondents; and an Extra Sheet to include the Government Orders and other local intelligence; but even this occasional addition to our limits, is insufficient to meet the demand of space for Contributions sent for publication, so that we are again obliged to pray for indulgence from those whose Letters are still necessarily delayed. We hope, in a very short time, to have it in our power to meet those increased and increasing demands more effectually than at present, so that all parties may have their due portion, the light and entertaining as well as the serious and instructive, for we desire to retain the aid of both.

The Madras Gazette, and the London Papers received by us through that Presidency, are the sources of our present information on European Politics, and these we shall enter on without further preface.

Madras Courier, March 29, 1822.—The several Extra Papers issued from our Press will have put the Reader in possession of brief notices of the heads of the "Scanty News" received by the Windsor Castle, and we now proceed to continue our detail of European Occurrences for October and the early part of November. We must not, however, defer giving THE LATEST NEWS from Turkey, till

"Recent advices of the highest authority, received early in November from St. Petersburg, announce, that notwithstanding the colouring given to the negotiations carrying on, the war between Russia and Turkey is inevitable, and this conclusion is supported, says a London Contemporany on the 6th of November, by the opinion of Gentlemen who left the Russian capital sixteen days ago. The greatest care has been taken to disguise the real intentions of the EMPEROR, so as to make the professions he has so repeatedly uttered to the States of Europe hide the secret policy by which his counsels are actuated; but his journey to the head-quarters of his army, the great stir in the War Department, the extensive preparations made, and, above all, the state of the public opinion in Russia, warrant the conclusion that it is no longer in the power of the EMPEROR himself to stop the enterprise in view, or thus to frustrate the hopes of his army and people, and foil plans which have been forming at an immense expense, and maturing for years, when so favourable an opportunity offers. Nay, in St. Petersburg, the doctrine is very openly avowed, at the present moment, that if the EMPEROR, by listening to the remonstrances of his Continental Allies, were to give up the project in question, he could not return to his capital without the danger of his life, so strong and determined is the party in favour of a war against Turkey, even among the members of his own family, and experience has told us how these matters are often settled in such a country as Russia."

Observer, October 14, 1821.—A Bill, is it rumoured, is intended by Ministers to be brought into Parliament, which, if it passes into a law, will effect a great alteration—indeed, we may say, an entire revolution in our military system; but one of such a nature, that none will more sincerely approve of it than those who are most apprehensive of the danger of the military force to our constitutional liberties. The leading object of the measure is, to dispense with regiments of the line altogether in Great

Britain, with the exception of the household troops. The regular militia in Great Britain amount to about sixty-thousand. Instead of the regiments being exercised as at present, for twenty-one days at a time, it is proposed that each year 20,000 shall be called out to serve for the whole year, and be then disembodied; so that each regiment will be on actual service one year in every three. On being disembodied, a certain number of the officers and men of each regiment are to be allowed to volunteer into the line to fill up such vacancies as may occur: we understand three officers will be allowed to volunteer with every sixty men.

October 21.—Without supplying any very material facts in regard to the Greek war, the foreign papers contain statements favourable to the general aspect of the cause of liberty and humanity. We are assured, that, with the exception of one or two fortresses, the Greeks have liberated the whole of the Morea, and have made a firm stand at the Isthmus of Corinth against repeated and fierce attempts of the Turks to break through;—that they continue masters of the sea, a circumstance which protects them in that Peninsula from maritime attack;—and that foreigners, more particularly French officers, are bringing them valuable aid.

October 26, 1821.—It may not be generally known, that all official papers connected with military promotions, exchanges, &c. are sent to Hanover for the King's approval, and that the Lords Justices do not exercise any authority in that particular department.

St. James's Park.—The preparation for lighting this Park with gas are proceeding rapidly. The pipes have already been laid from the gate at Spring-gardens to the Horse Guards. At this rate, the circuit of the park will shortly be completed, and this very desirable object accomplished.

Quebec.—Up to the 18th ultimo, 346 vessels had arrived at Quebec this season, with 3,233 settlers.

St. Petersburg, October 3.—Baron Strégonoff, on his return home from Constantinople and Odessa, arrived at the post-house near Loga just as His Majesty the Emperor, on his journey to Wilepsk, was coming out of the Church, at that place, where he had been paying his devotions.

The Ambassador, in his travelling dress, immediately waited on his Majesty, and was most graciously received. The Emperor immediately went with him to the house of the Bailli, near by, and conversed a long time with the Minister.

His Excellency, who is arrived here, has been honoured with the most flattering reception by both the Empresses. The public have also shewn much eagerness in testifying to him the interest they have taken in the critical circumstances in which he has been placed, and the firm and noble conduct which he shewed to them.

Our Court goes into mourning for eight days for the late Queen of England.

Hanover, October 16.—An express arrived here from Vienna in four days.

The King's Physicians declared, that it was absolutely necessary that His Majesty should keep his bed five or six days, for which reason the Dinner at the Duke of Cambridge's, the pro-

* This is nearly word for word the Editorial paragraph of JOHN BULLION Wednesday, republished by us as such.—p. 447.

cession to the Church, and the grand parade on Sunday morning, are countermanded.

November 1, 1821.—Bergami.—It is some time since several Journals announced the death of the famous Bergami, a few days after that of the Queen of England. The Journals of Belgium, on the authority of Letters from Italy, contradict the statement, and add, that the Chamberlain is living and in good health, at his castle.—*French Paper.*

Courier, November 2, 1821.—We have received this morning New York Papers to the 11th, Philadelphia to the 10th, Boston to the 5th, Washington to the 7th, and Baltimore to the 9th ultimo. Their contents, as will be seen from the ample extracts we have made, are of considerable importance; but the length of those extracts precludes us from any thing more than a brief reference to them.

Spain must now soon relinquish the feeble grasp by which she yet retains her American possessions. Mexico has thrown off her dependence upon the Mother Country, and in a preceding column will be found the preliminary terms of agreement between Don Augustin de Iturbide, Commander in Chief of the Republican Army, and his Excellency the Count de Venadito, Viceroy of New Spain. In this important document is contained the plan of a Provisional Government, and the second article formally declares, that "New Spain is independent of Old Spain, and of every other Power even upon our own continent." The head of the Government is to be styled Emperor, and the dignity is offered to Ferdinand the Seventh, upon the remarkable condition that he shall appear personally in Mexico, to take the necessary oaths. In the event of this very unlikely journey not being taken by the King of Spain, the Imperial Crown is offered to the Infant Don Carlos, Don Francisco de Paula, the Archduke Charles, or "such other individual of the reigning family, as Congress may think proper." The remaining articles we must pass over in this summary.

There is a second document, called "Articles of Adjustment entered into at Cordova, between Don Juan O'Donoja, Vice King, and Don Manuel Iturbide, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Mexican force." In these articles, the Independent Sovereignty of Mexico is also proclaimed; but we are unable to say whether they form a separate Treaty between different individuals, or whether they are only an imperfect abstract of the Convention mentioned above.

Lord Byron.—The arrival of three new tragedies in this country, from Lord Byron, is announced. The hero of one of these pieces is said to be Foscari, son of the Doge of that name, who was unjustly banished by the Venetian Senate, after having been cruelly tortured, for a crime of which he appears to have been entirely innocent. The second tragedy is entitled *Cain*; of the third, the name has not transpired.

London Courier, November 3.—We have received this morning the HANNOVERISCHE NACHRICHTEN, from which we extract the following particulars respecting his MAJESTY:

Hanover, October 26.—On the 24th his Majesty received visits from the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, and the Grand Duke of Weimar. His Majesty dined with the Princes now here, at one table, to which the Marquis of Londonderry, Prince Metternich, General Count Tauenzien, &c. were invited.

On the 25th, his Majesty gave private audiences to the Duke of Brunswick, and to numerous foreign Ministers, and persons of distinction presented by them. Numerous presentations were also made by the High Chamberlain; among these were the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, three Princes of Bentheim, and Count Bentinck Rhooen. The same morning his Majesty was waited upon by his State and Cabinet Ministers, and by the Foreign Ministers at this Court.

We flatter ourselves with the hope that his Majesty will come to this city to-day, and that he will honour the theatre with his presence. Dr. Blumenhagen has composed for his Majesty's reception a prologue called *'The Royal Day.'* The opera of *'Tender'* is to be performed.

From the preparations which are already made, it is not to be doubted that his Majesty will set out upon his return on the 29th. It is his Majesty's intention, in passing through Göttingen, on the 30th, to stop some time to view the public establishments there. His Majesty will stop that night at Minden.

His Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg arrived here on the 23d, and the Grand Duke of Weimar on the 23d. His Royal Highness Prince Gustavus, son of the Ex-King of Sweden, accompanied by the Chamberlain, Baron Polier, has been here for some days. His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz left this early yesterday, to return home. His Imperial highness the Archduke Ferdinand set out yesterday for Hamburg; but the accident of the carriage breaking near List, by which accident one of the Archduke's people was injured, his Highness was induced to return to Hanover.

On the 24th in the evening the citizens had the happiness of being allowed to offer a serenade to their beloved King by torch-light, in the garden, of Herrenhausen. Many hundred citizens had assembled for the purpose; and exactly eight o'clock their procession set out, preceded by four bands of music, and accompanied by 600 torch-bearers, and marched through the garden of Herrenhausen to the Palace. His Majesty the King, who being scarcely recovered before from an indisposition could not remain in the open air, advanced before the numerous assembly in the apartments of the Palace, and when he shewed himself at a half-opened window, was saluted by the citizens, delighted at seeing him, with loud acclamations. The music played the favorite popular tune of "Heil, unserm, König, heil!" All those present, in the overflowing joy of their hearts, joined their voices in chorus. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, came himself out of the Palace among the rejoicing citizens, and with his usual affability, expressed in the most gracious terms, the pleasure and satisfaction of his Majesty the King. The most enthusiastic acclamations of the transported multitude continued, and the popular air of "Landesvater, Schütz und Räther," (the Country's Father, Protector, and Councillor,) was played and sung. When it was concluded, his Majesty opened both the wings of the window, and bowed to the citizens, who, charmed at being able to enjoy, without any obstacle, the sight of their beloved Sovereign, could not contain their joy. Some persons who thought they observed that the King wished to speak, commanded silence, and, as if by enchantment, a tranquility, which nothing could have produced but the profoundest veneration, and the love of the people to the Sovereign, was observed.

"The King again graciously bowed to the people; and spoke the following truly paternal words, which his noble heart inspired:

"I am recovered, and rejoice that I can be again among my Hanoverians, from which I have unhappily been hindered by my illness. I regret all the trouble they have given themselves, and thank them for it."

"I gratefully acknowledge the love and attachment of my Hanoverians. I have always been a Hanoverian. I will live and die a Hanoverian."

"Those truly royal words, pronounced with a distinct and powerful voice, excited in the hearts of all, feelings which no pen can describe, and which only those who were witnesses can conceive. The general joy was redoubled, and the whole of the procession retired, with hearts full of the most pleasing feelings at the happiness of this evening. The citizens will gratefully celebrate, in future, the remembrance of this day, on which the King again expressed, and in such a manner, his paternal sentiments towards his faithfully devoted subjects."

Barcelona.—It is mentioned as a fact, to shew the consequences of the prevalence of the fever that the Barcelona newspaper, formerly published there, but subsequently removed to San Thomas de Villanova, had been discontinued altogether, and a *Díaria Mercantil* established at Saragossa instead. We are furnished in the advices to-day, with no quotation of the deaths in any of the infected situations of Catalonia: we are

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happy to find that the number of persons who had fallen victims in Malaga was comparatively trifling. It is again confirmed also, that Cadiz, up to the 18th ultimo, was free from any disorder of the kind. Reports from the Board of Health were published daily, to quiet the minds of the inhabitants.

Mementable Death of the Countess of Lauderdale.—It is with much regret we have to copy the following from the MORNING CHRONICLE of this day:—

"The following account of a most melancholy accident has been communicated to us by a Correspondent, who dates his letter quarter-past five yesterday afternoon, and states that he had that instant arrived in town rather expeditiously through Dunbar, when the accident alluded to took place about twenty minutes before his reaching it:—

"Dunbar Castle is at this moment a scene presenting a dreary blank. The amiable Countess of Lauderdale departed this life on Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, to the inexpressible grief of her Noble Earl and surrounding relatives and friends. Her melancholy dissolution has, alas! been attended with unfortunate circumstances. The Countess had just taken dinner, and had retired to her chamber for the purpose, and on the eve of enjoying her custom of an hour's repose on her couch by the fire-side, when a coal suddenly emitted a spark on her muslin skirt; which, immediately igniting, disseminated its ravages throughout her dress with overwhelming rapidity.

"Although every assistance was as prompt as seemingly effective, all efforts to subdue them proved abortive, until the most excruciating agony had predicted the fatal result which ensued in half an hour. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the late Anthony Todd, in about her 57th year, and had for a considerable time past relinquished the busy haunts of fashionable, for the more solid comforts, of domestic life; in the full enjoyment of them, however, has all-powerful fate thus interposed her inscrutable decree. In her Ladyship, the elegance of genius, taste, and manners, never failed to excite general admiration,—whilst the virtues of piety, benevolence, and charity, commanded the respect and love of all who possessed the honour of her acquaintance."

North American Expedition.—Montreal, August 23.—A letter has been received from a person belonging to the expedition under Captain Franklin, across the continent of North America, dated in June last, on the borders of the barren ground, only 15 miles from Hearn's River, in about 64° N. lat. and 110° W. long. from Greenwich. All the members of the Company were in good health and spirits, and had passed an agreeable winter, living on the flesh of rein deers, which animal abounds in these regions, and passed the encampment of the party in immense droves. The encampment was made in September last, when further progress became impracticable. The party consisted of Captain Franklin and two or three naval officers, one seaman, nineteen Canadian voyageurs, and seventeen Indians, making in all forty persons; they were to commence during June, their passage down Hearn's River.

Courier, Nov. 6.—There have been no Continental arrivals this morning of any kind. The Paris Papers of Wednesday and Saturday are due. Those of Thursday came yesterday, and on Friday none were published, it being the Festival of All Saints. The late heavy gales have prevented the sailing of vessels from the opposite coast, as may be seen from our Dover letter. We regret to add, also, that the books at Lloyd's contain some disastrous accounts of the damage sustained by the shipping along the coast.

The KING was expected to arrive yesterday at Dunkirk, on his way from Hanover to England. His MAJESTY was to be met there by Sir Charles Stuart, our Ambassador at the Court of France, and by other distinguished characters. There are, however, some doubts whether this arrangement might not have been made previous to the alteration of the time for the KING's departure from Hanover.

The very Rev. the Dean of Durham, at a recent rent day, returned 20 per cent. to his tenants in this neighbourhood, in ad-

dition to an abatement made to them some time ago. The trustees of the late Earl of Strathmore have likewise returned 20 per cent. to the tenants on the estates of his Lordship, situate near Barnard Castle, at a rent day held a few days ago. Newby Lawson, Esq. of Wilton-hall, at his rent day last week, returned his tants 15 per cent. —*Durham Paper*.

Marquis of Buckingham.—The following letter from the Marquis of Buckingham, to the inhabitants of the parish of Wotton, thanking them for their exertions on the occasion of the fire at Wotton House, last year, is worthy of imitation and preservation:—

MY OLD AND GOOD FRIENDS,

London, November 6, 1821.

I return you my best and hearty thanks for your zealous and kind assistance, when Providence was pleased to afflict us with the calamity of fire at Wotton. Many of you have grown grey under the shadow of those walls which you saw burning. I trust you will all of you live to see the house rise out of its ruins, and again inhabited by the same hearts, inseparably connected with you. At the same time that I return my most humble thanks to Almighty God for his mercies vouchsafed to me, in saving my son and daughter and their child from the flames, I cannot deprive myself of the satisfaction of acknowledging how much we owe to your exertions and activity.

The rebuilding of the house will find employment for you all; and I have the comfort of seeing the proofs which you have afforded my family of your attachment. Thus, out of this calamity arises (thanks to Almighty God!) advantage to one party, and comfort to the other. I have directed some money to be distributed amongst your families, as a testimony of my thanks and satisfaction. Believe me, always, under all circumstances, your affectionate friend,

CHANDOS BUCKINGHAM.

This was the Nobleman who was so disgracefully treated at the Bush Inn door, a short time ago, on passing through Carlisle on his way to London from Ireland.—*Durham County Advertiser*.

Perth.—A gentleman of this neighbourhood who has made various excursions through the most interesting parts of Europe and Asia, was lately in Constantinople, where he was more than once exposed to the outrages and insults of the populace. Having applied to Mr. Salt, our Consul, for protection, he gave him in charge to a Mussulman in the service of the Sublime Porte, under whose guardianship he visited every accessible object of interest in that wonderful city.* He was surprised, on a very short acquaintance, to find that his companion spoke the English language fluently. On questioning him he was informed, to his no small amazement, that he was a native of Scotland; that he was born and spent his youth in Luncarty, Bleachfield, in the neighbourhood of Perth; that he had a scuffle with another young man there, whose life was in consequence despaired of, and dreading the punishment of the law, he had fled from his native place, and took refuge in a vessel bound for the Mediterranean. This vessel was captured, and the prisoners carried to Constantinople, where he was for some time in the service of an apothecary, who employed him to sell drugs through the city, allowing him a very small pittance from the sums he thus collected. He afterwards applied to Mr. Salt, who kindly assisted him with money sufficient to commence business as an apothecary, on his own account, and he had been so successful that he soon repaid the borrowed money, and was now in very comfortable circumstances. This anecdote will remind our readers of our Ambassador, who in arranging the terms of a treaty with the Grand Vizier, found considerable difficulty in coming to an understanding by means of an interpreter, until the Vizier ordering the interpreter and all the by-standers to the door, saluted the Ambassador with, 'Ru lang fraen Aberdeen, man,' and the business was concluded between the countrymen at a trice.—*Perth Courier*

Observer, November 6.—A dispatch is stated to have arrived from St. Peterburgh, with the important intelligence, that an Am-

* This must be an error, as Mr. Salt is the Consul General at Cairo and not at Constantinople.

Bessarob has been appointed to Constantinople in the room of Baron Stroganoff.

Ireland.—Course, Nov. 1.—At Newmarket and Buttevant, in the county of Cork, the spirit of insurrection has strongly manifested itself. A meeting of magistrates was held on the 24th at Newmarket-house, when the following resolution was adopted.—“That we are of opinion that two volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry should be raised in and about Newmarket and Kanturk to aid the military to preserve the public peace.” A meeting of magistrates and gentlemen was also held next day at Buttevant, and it was resolved unanimously—“That it appears to us that certain parts of the baronies of Duhallow and Orrery are in a state of disturbance, and other parts threatened with becoming so, unless seasonably prevented. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the most efficient measures be taken to check the spirit of insurrection, wherever it has appeared, and to prevent where it has threatened.” The object of the meeting was to apply to Government for military assistance, and to offer rewards for informations.

If insabordination shall extend much farther in the west and south, the whole military force at present in Ireland will scarcely be sufficient to preserve tranquillity; and to guard against unhappy consequences, the magistrates and gentry should form volunteer corps of the well affected part of the community. The local knowledge of a force of this description would render it far more effective than any other, and the expense would be only a small sacrifice to ensure their lives and properties, which are, by a system now extending, very seriously menaced. The influence of the Roman Catholic Clergy, in former times so influential, is now nearly, if not altogether, disregarded. A Catholic clergyman who reprobated, from the altar, the atrocious conduct of the peasantry about Newcastle, was privately visited that very night, and threatened with death, if he should venture again to open his lips on the subject. The desperation of the banditti is such that they neither respect the laws of God or man, nor do they value their own lives. They are bound together by oaths, which they deem obligatory beyond any duty they owe even to humanity, and such is the fierceness of their resentment, that Mr. Rose, of Nantenant, has been ordered to put away his wife, or fly the country with her, under the penalty of death. This lady is the daughter of Mr. Hoskins, the late agent on the Courtney estate, and they thus resent their quarrel with her father.

We are informed on authority, on which we rely, that when the committee or leaders of the banditti resolve to murder any person obnoxious to them, or to commit a robbery, they draw lots for those to be charged with the execution of the deed, and if they should hesitate or refuse, they would be proscribed themselves and put to death. This mode of proceeding renders it difficult to identify the perpetrators, as they are taken from lists of associates who are strangers in the particular district where the murder or robbery is committed. This sort of caution, which is the effect of system, imparts a character to their plans exceedingly formidable, and nothing, in our opinion, will check their audacity but local associations for the especial purpose of maintaining the peace of the country.

Eclipse of the Sun.—One of the neatest notices of the late Eclipse, is the following from the CHARLESTON COURIER.

“The eclipse of the sun took place yesterday, with great punctuality. As the moon's shadow gradually invaded it, the sun assumed a variety of appearances, according to the fancy of the spectators. At one time it seemed a luminous heart; at another a golden cup; a friend thought it resembled a horse shoe; while another, addicted to love and melancholy, compared it to a silver ring, broken in two. The moralist regarded the increasing spot emblematic of the progress of sin—the philanthropist, of sorrow. The sun's rays grew dim, and it seemed as if the moon had its place, and endeavoured to supply them with a chaster splendour. The shadows disappeared, and the glorious sun came forth again, rejoicing in his course, like virtue surviving calumny, and the soul triumphant over death.”

Scarcity of Water.—A letter from Edinburgh, dated Sept. 28, says—“At no time has water been so scarce here, if we except, the summer of 1814; and never, in the recollection of its inhabitants, did we experience so dry a winter as the last; the consequence has been, that the delivery of water into the city has declined from between 900 and 1000 pints per minute, to less than four hundred.”

Major Andre.—On Wednesday the PHATON frigate, Capt. Wm. A. Montagu, C. B. arrived at Portsmouth from Halifax, after an extraordinary quick passage of only 18 days. She was relieved by the ATHOL, 28, Captain H. Bourchier, from England; which ship she left at Halifax with the NEWCASTLE, 48, Rear-Admiral Colpoys, and JASPER. She has brought to England the remains of Major Andre, who was executed by the Americans, as a spy, in the year 1780. The remains were disinterred at Tappan, on the 11th of August, placed in a sarcophagus, and conveyed on board an English packet, which brought them to Halifax just previous to the departure of the PHATON. They have not yet been fanned. We understand they are consigned to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. Their being sent to England, is in compliance with the request of the family of Major Andre.

New Shetland.—The JOHN, of London, Captain Walker, arrived lately at Plymouth from New Shetland, in ninety-eight-days, with 12,000 Seal Skins. She was blown off in a gale of wind, and lost two anchors and a cable; the bottom being very rocky, many vessels have met with similar accidents. The extent of country explored from East to West, from Clarence Isle to Smith's Cape, is from 54 to 64 deg. West Longitude, and from 61 to 64 deg. South Latitude, and the land seen to the Southward, as far as the eye can reach. The country already explored, consists of numerous islands, without a vestige of vegetation. A species of moss only is found upon rocks near the shore; eternal snows covering the more remote parts, which are mountainous. Although Nature, in those regions, assumes the most sterile and forbidding features, the thermometer was at no time below the freezing point; but the melting snows near the shore so completely saturate the soil as to check all vegetation. A species of coal was found in abundance, which burnt very well, a specimen of which we have seen, thus affording the means, if wanted, of replenishing the fuel. The rise and fall of the tide is about twelve feet. Shrimps and penguins are beyond all conception numerous. The islands, headlands, &c. have been named, and the observations ascertaining the Latitude and Longitude, from repeated experiments, found true; so that we may soon hope to see a correct chart, from the surveys which have been taken on the arrival of Captain Smith, in the Blythe, who is shortly expected. Part of an anchor stock, evidently Spanish, being bolted with copper, and bearing certain marks, was found on shore, and is presumed to be the only vestige now remaining of a 74 gun-ship of that nation, which sailed from Spain, bound to Lima, about eighteen months or two years ago, and has not since been heard of. The following are the Latitudes and Longitudes of this newly discovered Country.

	South.	West.
Start Point,	62° 42'	61° 28'
Cape Sherriff,	62	60 51
Desolation Island,	62 27	60 35
Smith's Island,	—	—
Cape Melville,	62 1	57 44
Martin's Head,	62 12	58 20
Penguin Island, South End,	62 6	58 5
Bridman's Island,	—	—
Tower Island,	63 30	60 30
Hope Island,	63 5	57 4
Cape Bowles,	61 19	54 10
O'Brien's Island,	—	—
Seal Island and Reef,	61 1	55 33
Cape Valentine,	61 3	54 48
Cornwallis Island,	60 0	54 36
Lloyd's Promontory Clarence's Island	61 2	54 10
North End,	61 5	58 23
Ridley's Island,	61 18	59 56

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Appeal of the Greeks to the English Nation.

BY A NATIVE OF GREECE.

"It is shameful that when all Greece is insulted, there should be no common act of vengeance performed. It is in your power to do things worthy of glory."

A nation always illustrious in the annals of the world, to which Europe owes every thing that constitutes its happiness, its glory, and its strength, which first knew Liberty, and demonstrated the height to which genius and heroism can elevate human nature,—Greece—has been for four centuries plunged in the most cruel slavery. The Christian Powers, for a long time obliged to defend themselves against the barbarians who poured in upon them, could do no more than pity her. Subsequently, when the Government of Europe were relieved from their fears by the rapid decline of the Ottoman Power, a narrow policy, ill-understood interests, jealousies, and intrigues, hindered their union for a purpose so noble, so important, so religious; as that of rescuing an illustrious people from the yoke of a horde of robbers, the shame and the curse of the human race. If any enlightened individuals, yielding to the impulse of their hearts, formed wishes for so excellent and honorable an enterprise, a sad experience discouraged them and dissipated their illusions. Thus the Greeks, to some objects of indifference or barren pity, by others insulted and calumniated, defended only by a small number of just and judicious writers, continued to groan under the most cruel oppression. The Turkish despotism resembles no other. It is not only that the Greek is deprived of all rights, civil and political;—it is not only, that he is forced annually to buy his life by a disgraceful tribute:—it is not only that this painful and hognat existence is dependent, like his property and his honor, on the caprice of a Sultan, a Pasha, or a Voivode;—he is further persecuted for his religion; he is obliged to offer up in secret his tears and his prayers to the God of the Christians; he is condemned to behold a weeping wife, a darling child, torn from his arms, to be plunged into the darkness of Mohammedanism or sacrificed to the debauchery of a turbaned monster; he is plundered, harassed, tormented, by a thousand subaltern tyrants; he is surrounded by as many enemies as there are Mussulmen in the place he inhabits, the lowest of whom can insult and ill-treat him with impunity;—and as if so many evils were not sufficient, the plague comes to carry off his family and friends; and frequent fires devour at once the fruits of his life's whole industry. When to this feeble sketch are added the horrors of anarchy and civil war,—two mischiefs which, like the plague, have become indigenous in Turkey,—an idea may be formed of its government and the condition of the Christians whom it holds under its rod of iron.

This frightful tyranny has been endured by the Greeks for four centuries. It is a miracle, that in the centre of the most active destruction, they have not been entirely destroyed. It is greater wonder still, that under an oppression so long and so enfeebling, they have preserved an energy of character, a love of country, recollections, and a knowledge of the language of their ancestors, and above all a hope of better fortune; that in spite of obstacles and difficulties of all sorts, they have employed themselves with ardour and success in moral and intellectual cultivation; that they have been able to found schools, to establish Journals and printing, and to form a new literature. † It is thus, that surrounded by the darkness of Islamism, and loaded with the chains of slavery, this people has distinguished itself, and paved its way to liberty.

The ever increasing excesses of arbitrary power have pushed their patience to its limit, and forced them to fly to arms. Exhausted by a long tyranny, inferior in number, and unprovided with munitions of war, yet animated by a love of liberty, and fighting under the standard of the cross the Greeks have obtained many victories over their oppressors, and have attained so far as to occupy the best part of Peloponnesus, of Attica, Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia; while at sea, with a few merchant vessels, they have defeated the Turkish fleet, composed of Frigates and Ships of the line.

* "Every raya (that is, every subject not of the Mahomedan religion) is allowed only the cruel alternative of death or tribute; and even this is arbitrary in the breast of the conqueror. The very words of the formulare given to their Christian subjects on paying the capitation tax, import that the sum of money received is taken as a compensation for being permitted to wear their heads that year."—W. Eton's Survey of the Turkish Empire," p. 104.—See also Volney—"Voyage en Egypte," vol. 2.

There were, at the latest period, six great Greek schools—those of Smyrna, of Constantinople, of Chios, of Cydonia, of Bucharest, and of Jassy. Each of the five last-mentioned cities had a printing-office. Four Greek Journals were published in the capital of Austria. The system of *επιστημονικής* instruction was introduced at Jassy, at Bucharest, at Chios, &c. For thirty years past there have been published in Modern Greek treatises original and translated, on the principal sciences; histories, poems, romances, dictionaries, &c.

What heart has not leapt at the recital of the victories which proclaim the return of the days of Marathon and Salamis? The enemies of the Greeks have set themselves to exaggerate some reprisals which the untameable ferocity of the Turks has provoked. Yet if the apologists of the latter could be just, they would not affect to forget, that in taking up arms, the Greeks circulated proclamations to the Mussulmen, in which they offered what themselves could never obtain, the enjoyment of equal civil rights, and the free exercise of their religion. Behold how this people, so lately treated with barbarity, preceded their liberty! Behold the vengeance it took for 400 years of oppression! When, moreover, one reflects on the nature of this oppression, one cannot help feeling that the sacrifice of their resentment by the Greeks was very lofty minded. With delight the enlightened mind recognises in this conduct the descendants of those who raised temples to Pity. But the ferocious Turk, accustomed to tremble himself, or to make others tremble, respects only force, and yields only to violence: he despises kindness, and treats moderation as weakness. To the pacific and even generous proposals of the Greeks, the Turks only replied by the massacre of old men, women, and children. It became necessary to make them feel how disastrous their cruelties would be to themselves. This is the cause which has compelled the Greeks to deviate for a moment from a line of conduct which they had firmly resolved to maintain. They were obliged to rely on the wisdom of their chiefs. But what could they expect from their barbarous enemies? The Tyrant, furious with his reverses, hoped to drown his disgrace in the blood of the unarmed Greeks. Not satisfied with having massacred and tortured myriads, he has sworn not to leave a single Greek alive in the islands and in Peloponnesus. And who can doubt that he would execute these horrible threats, if the success which every human being thinks will follow his wishes, should put him in a state to do so? He has already commenced by the extermination of all the Moreites and Hydriots who were found in the capital.

In vain shall we flatter ourselves that the intervention of the Christian Powers will save the Greeks, if conquered. One of the principles of the Turkish government is, never to pardon revolted infidels. They think themselves bound by no promise, by no oath, to the Sovereigns who do not observe the laws of Mahomet, and whom they call *hogs and dogs!** Is it not notorious how the Porte has broken the treaties of Kainargik in regard to the inhabitants of the Morea † and the Archipelago, and that of Bucharest in regard to the Servians? What do I say? Has it not profaned and demolished all the churches of Constantinople, under the eyes and in spite of the protests of the Christian Ambassadors? Did it not cause the Patriarch and six Archbishops to be hung in their presence? Were they not at Constantinople when the Janissaries crucified the Greeks in sight of the fires which were consuming their wives and children?—when, drunk with human blood, these monsters violated the virgins in the public markets, and sold them afterwards to be dragged into slavery in the heart of Asia?‡—they throw to the dogs the palpitating limbs of those whom they had just drowned or cut the throats of? Such is the lot which awaits the Greeks in arms, if unhappily they fall again under the tyranny of the Sultan, supposing even that the tyger should be constrained to suppress his rage, he will but give licence to that of the furious soldiery, and cover his vengeance under the pretext of weakness.

Thus, in whatever manner we consider the thing, the Greeks, in case of non-success, will be unable to escape extermination. Before the Supreme Justice, and the inflexible tribunal of posterity, those will be accountable for their blood, who, under any pretext whatever, shall favour the oppressors, or shall obstruct the succours which humanity claims for the oppressed;—as well as those others, who persist in slandering the Greeks, in order to weaken, in virtuous minds, pity for the victims and indignation against the executioners.

I will not soil my pen by repeating the infamous calumnies, the base threats, the black intrigues of some men, strangers to every feeling of humanity, whose souls, coldly perverse, are moved only by a sordid interest. Neither will I insult the English by proving to them, that the Greeks have a right to revolt against the barbarous usurpers, who for four centuries have not ceased to make them martyrs. I will not forget that it is an English Philanthropist, the traveller, W. Eton, who has warmly defended the cause of the Greeks, and proved, by strong evidence, the baseness and the crimes of their ferocious oppressors.

Without denying the right of the Greeks, some have taxed them with imprudence and levity. How much at their ease do people talk a

* W. Eton's Survey of the Turkish Empire. See also Volney, Considerations sur la Guerre des Turcs.—† W. Eton.

‡ I am aware that the apologists of the Turks deny these horrors—I myself wish, for the honour of human nature, that they were not true; but on what proofs do they rely to falsify them? Until they furnish us with these proofs, we shall be permitted to give credence to facts attested by all the Journals, and by private letters very worthy of credit. The crimes, too, evince nothing which is not to be found in the character of the Turks. Their history is one unvaried narrative of like atrocities,

a thousand leagues distant from Turkey! What! if you were daily stripped of the fruit of your toil, wounded in your honour, outraged in your religion, and threatened for your life, would you coolly calculate the chances of an attempt, the object of which was to extricate you from this abyss of suffering and ignominy? Had the Greeks even wanted prudence, must they therefore be abandoned to destruction? Doubtless not. Justice, humanity, religion, every policy, call on you to aid them.

It is the duty of men and Christians to succour unfortunate brethren whom the stroke of the unjust has prostrated a hundred times; who fight for what is most sacred in this world, and who will be infallibly exterminated if they are not conquerors. Whoever doubts about this duty, does not deserve to have it proved to him. In such a case we may say with Shakespeare,—“Our doubts are traitors!”

In a political view, it is easy to see that England will gain much by the restoration of the Greek independence. Every body has been long convinced, that the Ottoman Empire is near its fall. Now is it not a blessing, that this expected event presents itself in a shape which will unite all interests? Is it not a blessing that the Greeks have risen to claim rights which are alone legitimate. Prudence demands that you second their efforts, if you wish that their country should not become the conquest of strangers. All that you may do henceforth to prop up an edifice that totters, will only precipitate its ruin. The Greeks will not perish without destroying many of the Turks. The country, already so depopulated, will be still more so. Without the Greeks there will be no longer in Turkey either cultivation, industry, or commerce; for the Turk, ignorant and lazy, always confines himself to internal traffic. Without the Greeks, there would be no corvees, no taxes, consequently no finances; for the True Believers pay few or no contributions. Thus the Turkish Empire, like a body worn out with disease and inanition, would fall at the first blow from a powerful neighbour.

If, on the contrary, the Greeks should conquer their independence, all Europe would be delivered from the pestilence which often desolates the frontiers of bordering states, which embarrasses communication, and shackles commerce. The pirates of Barbary could no longer recruit from the Turkish robbers; and kept in by the Grecian marine, would cease to infest the seas. If the Deliverance of Greece produced only these two advantages, it would be a desideratum with all well-governed and commercial states.

But the good that would result from that event would not be thus limited. Property being no longer liable to arbitrary power, Agriculture would flourish; it would increase enjoyment, and with it population. Having more productions, it would have more exchanges. A richer and more numerous population would cause more consumption. New wants, created by and progressive with civilization, would give new life to commerce. In the nature of things, that of England would be more active than any other; for the Greeks would always be in want of her colonial produce, and of her industry, the superiority of which is notorious; and the English would continue to procure in Greece the productions which their climate has refused them.

The independence of Greece will be still further valuable to the English, inasmuch as it will serve as a counterpoise to the preponderance which the States of the North begin to assume in the European balance of power. As a maritime nation, Greece will be the natural ally of Great Britain.

The Turks, concentrated in Asia, will be more able to arrest the progress of Russia in that part of the world. It is even probable that, instructed by so great a lesson, they will be induced to modify their anti-social doctrines. Then will the execution of an act of justice be doubly serviceable to humanity.

What is certain is, that after the expulsion of the barbarians from the country they have polluted, we should no longer see the rights of nations violated, nor the royal majesty insulted, in the persons of foreign ambassadors. The European prisoners would no longer groan in the gallies—the merchants would no longer be shut up in the Khans. Learned men would be able to visit the classic soil of Greece, without experiencing the inconveniences, privations, and dangers of all kinds, to which they have been exposed under the savage government of the Turks. Religion would be no more outraged; Humanity would be no more trampled under foot; Science, Letters, and Arts would soon flourish again in their native ground. Morality would soon resume its empire; Fanaticism would fly before toleration; the Sceptre of Justice would replace the ensanguined sword of violence, and, instead of tears and groans, nothing would be heard, under the enchanting sky of Greece, but shouts of joy and hymns of gratitude to the author of all good!

How painful is it to think, that cold calculations should prevail over a perspective so ravishing!—that the happiness of a whole nation,—that Religion and honour should be sacrificed to the doubtful speculations of an ignoble and deceitful interest! Let us hope that the wisdom of the governments of Europe will spare this scandal to the enlightenment of our age. But during the pending negotiations, Christian

blood flows in torrents: what generous man would not arrest its course, or at least save some drops? The Greeks, abandoned to themselves, had no other recourse but courage and despair. Their enemies on the contrary, rich with their spoils, join to this advantage the superiority of numbers. The success of the good cause will not be longer doubtful as soon as the conflict shall be less unequal. When the Greek nation engaged itself, it reckoned on the interest to which, from all civilized people, it has so many claims. It asks only advice, arms, and pecuniary aid. Germany has answered to this appeal with the noblest enthusiasm. France is imitating it at this moment. The English nation, so renowned by its generosity,—devoted more particularly to the Grecian muses,—and the first which by its enlightenment and its institutions has rivalled ancient Greece;—the English nation, I say, will doubtless hasten to afford, on this memorable occasion, a new proof of the noble and philanthropic sentiments which animate it.

A Subscription is therefore proposed to all Englishmen, friends to religion, and humanity, with the object of seconding the virtuous efforts which the Greek nation is making to conquer its independence, and of aiding those Greeks, victims of the miseries of war and the vengeance of the Turks.

A Committee, authorized to receive the funds, will make known the means of employing them in a manner the most calculated to promote the object of the subscription.

Ireland.

(From the Dublin Evening Post of Saturday, November 3, 1821.)

TRIUMPH OF CONCILIATION.

It is impossible for us adequately to convey by words the delight we feel, in making the following communication public. From what we have already said, from the state of feverish anxiety into which, for the last week, the City of Dublin has been thrown, by the avowed intention of decorating the Statue of King William, in College-green, our readers in the interior may have some idea of the feelings and apprehensions of the citizens of Dublin.—Thank God! these feelings have been tranquillized, these apprehensions have been removed. The letter of the Lord Mayor, and the resolutions unanimously passed by the Board of Aldermen, have done more, and will do more to corroborate and confirm those sentiments of cordiality recommended by the King, than any circumstance which has occurred since his Majesty's departure. It is the first overt-act, it is the first proof the public have had of their sincerity.

At a Meeting of the Board of Magistrates, held this day at the Assembly House, the Lord Mayor in the chair;

Present—Aldermen Sir A. B. King, Exshaw, Archer, Sir W. Stamer, Cash, Sir R. Shaw, M'Kenny, Flemming, Smith, Jones, Abbott, Foot, West—Sheriffs Smith and Whelan.

The Lord Mayor having read a letter, addressed to the Magistrates of the Head Office of Police, of which the following is a copy:—

GENTLEMEN,

Mansion House, Nov. 3, 10 o'clock.

The Lord Mayor, conceiving that at this interesting crisis, the Equestrian Statue of King William the Third, situate at College-green, should not be decorated on the approaching Anniversary of his birth-day, the more particularly as it will happen to-morrow, Sunday.

I am therefore desired by his Lordship, to request you will immediately communicate these sentiments to the different Police Magistrates, and that you will give such directions as may seem to you expedient for the purpose of carrying into effect his Lordship's orders; and to prevent any breach of the peace, or violation of the Sabbath, on this occasion. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, very humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE ARCHER, Sec.

To the Magistrates of the Head Office of Police, &c.

Resolved unanimously,—That we most highly approve of the same, and that we will co-operate, by every legal means in our power, to carry it into effect.

Resolved.—That the Thanks of this Board be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for the measures taken by him for the preservation of the peace of this city.

Resolved.—That the foregoing be printed, published, and distributed. Signed by order,

ALLEN and GREEN, Secretaries to the Board of Magistrates.

Six o'clock.—An extra guard, of upwards of 60 men, has been just marched to the Bank, in College-green. We congratulate our Fellow-Citizens upon this prompt and decisive measure taken by the Government to insure the peace of the City, and to prevent the shameful exhibitions which usually take place on the 4th of November. We further understand the whole garrison will be in readiness, if necessary.

Friday, April 12, 1822.

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Female Infidelity and Repentance.

CHARLES VIII. sent into Germany a gentleman named Bernage, Seigneur de Civrè près d' Amboise, who, proceeding night and day on his journey, arrived late one evening at a chateau, where he requested to remain till morning, but was refused; Monsieur L. the owner, however, learning from whom he came, ordered him to be admitted, and prayed his excuse for the incivility of his servants; adding, that certain relations of his wife, who wished evil to him, rendered the caution he had seen necessary. Bernage told him the purport of his journey, and received from him the offer of rendering to the King his master, what service lay in his power. The supper hour arriving, Monsieur, L. conducted Bernage into an apartment most richly hung with tapestry, from behind which, as soon as they were entered, there came one of the most beautiful women eyes could behold, but with her head shaved, and dressed entirely in black (*et des habits noirs à l'Allemande*). After Monsieur L. had washed with Bernage, the water was carried to the lady, who did the same, and then took her place at the bottom of the table, without speaking to any person, or any one to her. Bernage regarded her attentively, and found her the most beautiful creature he had ever seen, save that her countenance was very pale, and her air extremely sorrowful. When she had eaten a short time she asked for some wine, which was presented to her in a most extraordinary vessel—a skull mounted with silver. She drank two or three times out of the same cup; and when supper was ended, after making her obeisance to the master of the house, retired as she had entered, without uttering a syllable. Bernage was so surprised at what he saw, that he remained pensive; which his host perceiving, said to him, " You are no doubt astonished at the scene you have witnessed; but the honor and candour I have found in you will not allow me to keep secret the cause of this seeming great cruelty, lest you should deem me capable of it without a motive to warrant it. The lady you saw is my wife, whom I loved more than man ever loved woman; I risked every thing for her, and against the will of her parents married her; she also returned my love so ardently, that I would have hazarded a thousand lives for her. We lived for some time in so much enjoyment and pleasure, that I considered myself the happiest man in Christendom. But honor obliging me to make a journey, she forgot herself, her conscience, and the love she had for me, and threw herself into the embraces of a youth I had brought up in my house; and so great was my passion for her that I was long ere I could bring myself to suspect her; till at last my eyes were opened, and my love was changed into fury and despair. Feigning one day to go into the country, I secreted myself in her chamber, where I had been only a short time when my wife and her paramour entered. I killed him in her arms; but as I thought death an insufficient punishment for her crime, I have inflicted one far more insupportable—imprisonment in the chamber, the scene of their wicked pleasures—in a cabinet of which I have hung the bones of her gallant. And that she may never lose the memory of it even at her meals, I cause her to drink opposite to me, out of the skull of the ingrate—thus seeing living, him whom she has made her mortal enemy, and kept in remembrance of him dead—for the love of her—whose friendship she preferred to mine. In every other respect I treat her as myself, except having her hair cut off; for that is an ornament no more to be allowed to an adulteress than the veil to a prostitute. This is the outline of her story; and should you wish to see her, I will lead you to her apartment." Bernage accepted his offer, and upon entering they found her sitting before a good fire, alone and in deep sorrow. Bernage wished much to speak to her; but the presence of the husband withheld him, who, perceiving by his looks what passed in his mind, said, " You can speak to her if you desire it—she will reply." " If your patience, madam (then said Bernage to her), be equal to your punishment, I regard you as the happiest woman in the world." The lady, her eyes bathed in tears, and with the utmost grace and humility, answered, " I confess, Monsieur, my fault to be so great, that all the ills the Lord of this house who I am no more worthy to call husband, can do to me, are nothing to the regret I have of my offence;" and she burst into a more violent paroxysm of tears. Monsieur L. took Bernage by the arm, and they quitted the apartment. The latter proceeded on his journey the next morning, and in taking leave of the former, spoke thus to him:—" The esteem I feel for you, Monsieur, and the hospitality I have experienced under your roof, induce me to urge your attention to the great repentance of your poor wife: look on her in pity—you are young and without children, consider the evil if a house such as yours should fall, or that perhaps those whom you dislike should become heirs to your wealth." Monsieur L. who had resolved never to pardon his wife, remained long silent: at last, feeling the weight of what Bernage had spoken, promised him, that if she continued in her humility he would at length pardon her.—Bernage having returned to court, related what had happened to him to the King who was so much struck, and especially at the account of her beauty, that he sent his painter, Jean de Paris to take her portrait; which he did with the consent of her husband, who pardoned her, and had a family by her.

Archbishop of Paris.

The Archbishop of Paris died on Saturday morning, (October 20.) On the preceding Thursday, Monsieur and the Duke d' Angouleme, had an interview with him, which is said to have been extremely affecting. The following is from the *Drapeau Blanc*:—

The last Bulletin of the health of Monseigneur the Cardinal Talleyrand, had announced enough to prepare us for the intelligence that this illustrious and excellent Prelate would shortly be translated from that earth which he adorned by virtues that reflected honour on the Clergy, whom he dignified by his devotion, and also by the exercise of those eminent qualities which distinguished an Ecclesiastical Prince. The care taken to make known, day after day, the state of his health, and the afflicting progress of his disease, was not merely the homage paid to his eminent qualities, but also a tribute paid to the wishes of the public, who connected a religious feeling with the preservation of this illustrious Pastor.

His decease took place yesterday, at five o'clock in the morning. He died without a struggle. He was prepared for this event by a holy resignation to the Divine will, and he was strengthened in the last extremity, by all the supports of religion. How great the consolation of that religion, which assures us of a future life under the blessing of God; an existence far removed from all those evils which agitate and afflict the present, to which, *alas!* we often attach so much value.

The Archbishop of Paris, filled with faith, ripened in age, honoured in the practice of all the milder virtues, could not hesitate in that awful moment which terminated his first existence, in order to his entrance on that which experiences no end.

He was born at Paris, in the year 1736, and was christened Alexander Augustus Talleyrand Perigord. Descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, he was, after an education quite worthy of his rank and of the profession which he intended to embrace, soon promoted to a Bishopric and raised to the dignity of Archbishop of Rheims, which entitled him to anoint the Princess of his country. Still faithful to his principles, to the interests of the State, and to the reverence due to the Monarch, he, alike in 1787 (during the assemblages of the Nobles), and in 1789 (during the meeting of the States-General), repelled with firmness those pernicious innovations which have since occasioned so much blood, and caused so many tears to France!

When he perceived that very thing was indeed lost—that rebellion had supplanted and overthrown the Throne itself, he retired, in its commencement, from the theatre of such discord and crimes, and took refuge, in the first instance, in Germany. From thence he came to England, the only spot where, at the height of their calamities, the Royal House of Bourbon could find an asylum. Here the Archbishop of Rheims participated in the long exile of that illustrious House; and when Divine providence, in kindness to the wishes of its servants, was pleased to restore the descendants of St. Louis to the Throne of their angust ancestors, he accompanied them. But the ancient See of Rheims was no longer to be found; that See, honoured by the virtues of St. Remy, had been suppressed by an authority that trembled at every thing calculated to revive the recollection of legitimate monarchy. It was thus that the King, regarding his high qualities, now appointed him Grand Almoner; the Sovereign Pontiff then decorated him with the Roman purple; and Paris congratulated herself on her Spiritual Head.

Notwithstanding his advanced age, he discharged with an apostolic zeal the numerous duties which his exalted situation had imposed. His time was devoted to beneficence, even to the moment when, seized by sickness, he was taken from this terrestrial state. His decease is matter of deep regret to all friends of religion and virtue. The Clergy, his family, and the faithful of his diocesan flock, weep for him; while the poor, inconsolable at their loss, demand a new father.

M. M. le Count Beaujon de Perigord, the Count Augustus de Perigord, and Baron Anatole de Perigord, his nephews, who, during the illness of their venerable uncle, had attended him with the greatest assiduity, were present at his death-bed last night, together with the Abbe Gaudinot. At about three o'clock in the morning, the Abbe Desjardine and Borderie, Vicars-General, recited the departing prayers with his eminence.

The body is prepared to lay in state for nine days.

MARRIAGES.

In Wallingford, Connecticut, Mr. Joseph Doolittle, to Miss Mary Borison; Mr. Samuel Moss, to Miss Betty Doolittle; Mr. Roswell Doolittle, to Miss Polly Moss; and Mr. Lemuel Doolittle, to Miss Duedama Matson. These Doolittles have done a good deal.

Greece.

(See note at bottom of page.) *To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.*

Sir, A Correspondent of THE COURIER, who assumes the name of Quintus Smyrnaeus, seems displeased at seeing the Turks represented such as they are. He endeavours to conceal his rage under a semblance of ratiocine; but his grimaces betray his feelings. He considers the recital of excesses published in THE CHRONICLE of the 27th contradictory. He cannot conceive how the Turks, who assassinated the Mollah, the Ayan-Bachis, &c. should respect the Consul of France and yield to his remonstrances. He does not know then that the Turks fear nothing so much, especially under the present circumstances, as committing themselves with the European Powers; he does not know, or he has forgotten, that the houses of the Diplomatic Agents in the Levant are considered as asylums which cannot be violated without producing the most serious consequences; he has not remarked then in that very account, which he charges with inconsistency, that the Franks have been respected, while the Greeks were killed wherever they were found. Now if the Turkish populace durst not attack private individuals among the Franks, they would consequently be more disposed to shrink from a man clothed with a character so much considered in the East, who met them with a firm countenance.

A small typographical error has lead Quintus Smyrnaeus into a strange mistake. It is said in the passage which he criticises, that "the armament with which he (the Consul) harangued, the armed launches which made their appearance in front of the Consul's house (*pres l'Échelle devant le Consulat*) intimidated this armed population, and compelled them to withdraw." After the word, harangued there is an omission of a comma, which has led this good Quintus of London to believe that the Consul harangued the French launches which had come to protect him.

He affects also to dwell on the expression of French officer domiciled at Smyrna. Does he not know that in 1819 and the following year, a number of French officers were found to expatriate themselves, and that several of them are still prohibited from returning to their country?

He advances that the letter, from which an extract was published in THE CHRONICLE, was written from Constantinople. This Mr. Quintus seems really to be very much at home in matters of geography. Mention is made in this letter of the Manifesto of the Grand Signor, published by the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER (of the 7th September). The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER must then have been carried to Constantinople by the Pigeon Post, and the letter in question conveyed from thence in the same way, in order to reach London the 29th of the same month. This would indeed do for a Turkish story.

Instead of turning into ridicule the honourable and even heroic conduct of the French Consul, because he is a Frenchman, THE COURIER would have done better to hold him up as a model to the British Agents. Would it not have been more glorious to snatch the descendants of the Greeks from the sword of the Mussulmen, than to display care and affection only for a few mutilated marbles, the melancholy evidence of the genius of the nation which is persecuted, and the baseness of the tyrants who are protected? This observation, THE COURIER may submit to the intelligence and the taste of Lord Strangford.

The facts stated in the letter of the French officer, were announced at the time in every Journal, and no one has hitherto thought proper to contradict them. The jokes of Quintus are not proofs, or merely prove his Turcomania. The letter of the French officer, from which the following additional extracts are made, has been sent to the Editor of The Chronicle, that its authenticity may no longer be doubted. It is dated, it has been already stated, the 2d July.

"You will undoubtedly, my dear Mr. *** be angry with me, because courier after courier, you have received no answer to your letter, dated the 42nd May last. But you will not blame me when you learn the circumstances which prevented it. They are these:—I had requested our friend L***, to have the goodness to transmit to you, under his cover, my letter of the 15th June last. I gave it to him on the evening before the departure of the courier, in his storehouse, and he took charge of it. The troubles getting worse and worse during the whole of Friday the 15th, at six o'clock in the evening there was a dreadful massacre in all the streets, on the quays, and wherever the Greeks were met by the Turks; so that the danger increasing always, it was impossible on Saturday to proceed through the streets without the utmost peril, so that our friend L***, who had taken refuge (as did almost all the Europeans here) on board the vessels, could not return to his storehouse in quest of the letter in question." [Then follows the extract already given.]

"Bread is no longer to be had; the harvest is still on the ground, and no one thinks of securing it, so that the future does not wear a favourable look.

"From what I have told you, which is a very feeble sketch of our position and our misfortunes, I do not think you should undertake the voyage to Smyrna. It would be exposing you to risks which you must foresee much better than I. Besides, many European families propose to quit Smyrna. The storehouses are emptied; the beautiful street of Cories is absolutely abandoned; there remain in it only our friend V*** and the family Parvi. The latter were embarked several times during the greatest alarms. But V***, his brother and myself, had no idea of this; we were, and are still, decided to sell our lives very dear to the Turks, and to prove to them that we are worthy of having belonged to the *Grand Armée*. In our situation it is a duty to die with arms in our hands. In fact, where can we go?"

"JULY 4.—On account of the Bairam I had prepared my letter; but the courier has been delayed to this day, and I have now a very melancholy piece of information to give you: the plague displayed itself yesterday, and five individuals have died of it; so that our city is now subject to the three most terrible scourges, war, pestilence, and famine. What is to be our fate?"

"An express arrived yesterday afternoon, announcing the departure of the Turkish fleet, composed of 15 ships of the line, several frigates, and other armed vessels. If unfortunately it should be again beat, I know our fate but too well."

"The Turks lately intended to fall on the Greeks still remaining in life. Fortunately, they did not carry their design into execution, and we passed the festival (of the Bairam) tranquilly enough."

English Female Fashions for November.

Promenade Dress.—A pelisse, composed of dark violet coloured velvet the body is tight to the shape, rather long in the waist, and a good deal sloped at each side of the back. The sleeve is an easy width; it is terminated by a French cuff: the pelisse wraps across in front, and is trimmed with satin of the same colour: the little bands which separate the heading from the bottom, are of velvet, and the trimming goes all round the collar and cuffs, which are trimmed to correspond: the pelisse is lined with white sarsenet. A cachemire shawl is thrown over the shoulders, and fastens at the throat with a brooch. Lace cuffs, made very full. Head-dress, a bonnet composed of violet coloured velvet, and lined with white satin; the shape is very well adapted for walking: it is rather close, but becoming. The brim, of moderate size, turns up a little, and is finished just under and above the edge with bands of white velours natté. A very full plume of violet coloured ostrich feathers is placed on one side of the crown; the strings correspond; boots of violet kid; Limerick gloves; ermine muff.

Evening Dress.—A round dress, composed of blond net over a white figured satin slip. The corsage is cut square round the bust, and is ornamented with a wreath of Provence roses. The sleeves, which are very short and full, are of blond over white satin; the fulness partially conceals the roses which form it into draperies. The bottom of the skirt is finished by a wreath of Provence roses placed near the edge. This is surmounted by a trimming of the same material as the dress: it is in folds; they are edged with white satin, and form cavities placed at some distance from each other; a bouquet of roses is put in every cavity. This trimming is at once tasteful, simple, and novel, and the general effect of the dress is uncommonly beautiful. The hind hair is arranged in braids and bows, which do not rise much above the crown of the head. The front hair is brought very low at the sides of the face in lightcurls: the forehead is left bare, with the exception of a single ringlet in the middle. A coral wreath is placed rather far back. Necklace and earrings pearl. White kid gloves and white satin slippers.

DEATH.

At Laurencekirk, lately, Mr. Charles Stiven, snuff-box-maker, aged 69. Mr. Stiven was joiner to the late Sir James Nicolson of Glenbervie, for several years prior to the year 1750, when he made the first box, and presented it to Mr. William Baillie, of Montrose, at that time factor on the estate of Glenbervie. He continued in his original avocation of joiner, occasionally making boxes, till the year 1700, when the late Lord Gardenston, the founder of the village of Laurencekirk, brought into that place, and introduced him to public notice. The high degree of eminence which Mr. Stiven had attained by the manufacture of these boxes, of which he was the inventor, is well known to those who contemplate with interest the progress of persevering ingenuity. Frequent imitations have been attempted of these boxes, but though some of them have been exceedingly well executed, yet they have always fallen short of the neatness of polish, and excellent accuracy of execution, by which the boxes manufactured by Mr. Stiven were so eminently distinguished.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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News from Manilla.

The crops of rice in various provinces have partially failed, and a government order has been issued to enforce the planting of maize which will in a short time supply the deficiency. On the 12th of February a meeting of the foreigners resident in Manilla was held, when the following letter was addressed to the Governor.

*To His Excellency Don Mariano Fernando de Felgneras, &c. &c.
Governor and Captain General of the Philippine Islands.*

EXCELLENT SIR,

We the undersigned, foreigners resident in Manilla and its vicinity, beg leave respectfully to draw the attention of your Excellency and of the Supreme Government to a report in circulation amongst the Indian population of this city stating generally, "that the foreigners are or have been buying up the rice in large quantities for the purpose of exportation, which would have the effect of producing a famine."

Impressed with the dreadful results of an equally absurd and unfounded report on the days previous to the never-to-be-forgotten 9th of October 1820, to which many were victims, and others sufferers to a very large amount; we beg seriously and in the most earnest manner to request of your Excellency, that some measures, whether by proclamation hand-bills or otherwise, may be taken to prevent the probable consequences of such a report, which, by serving as an excuse to foresters, may be to us attended with the most dreadful consequences, even to the loss of our lives.

Relying with the fullest confidence on your Excellency's attention and that of the Supreme Government to this our representation, we have the honour to be with the most profound respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servants,

J. S. Darby, Jas. Bennet, T. W. Hubble, S. Hopkins, J. W. Sever, P. Johnson, A. D. D'Arbelles, Isaiah Zacarias, Lé. Barretto, B. Blake, F. V. Godefrey, R. D. Baboon, A. Turnbull, Thos. Aphor, Edwd. T. Hemer, H. Piddington, B. T. Hautleman, J. Abadri,

Manilla, February 12, 1822.

To this letter a polite answer was returned, and means were taken to contradict the report. On the sailing of the *Venus*, rice had fallen very considerably.

The Ship *MAGNER*, Captain G. Vine belonging to the Isle of France had been totally lost in a severe gale of wind on the 26th of December 1821, at or near Yioyo, on the South end of the Island of Panay: part of the crew had arrived at Manilla and sailed on the *VENUS* for Madras. Captain Vine had purchased a small vessel and sailed for Batavia.

No news had been received in Manilla of the progress of the revolution in Mexico, no vessel having arrived. Property to the amount of upwards of four millions of Dollars remained in that country belonging to Manilla, of which very little it was supposed would be recovered.

No news from China had been received since H. M. Ship *TOPAZE* had touched at Manilla on her way to Madras: she left Manilla on 17th February.

Manilla, February 13.—Regis, the Author and Editor of the *RAMILLETE PATRIOTICO* and of *LA FILANTROPIA* has been this day sent on board of the *SABINA*, which is to sail for Spain. He was arrested about a month since and committed to prison: it is supposed his crime was being Editor of the Newspapers which have terribly annoyed "los Serviles." The Liberals have done all in their power to save him, but without effect: his alleged offence was not being provided with proper licences to remain here, being married in Spain. He intends on his arrival to appeal to the Cortes; as it would appear that his arrest, confinement, and transportation, are all more or less infractions of the constitution.

The anti-constitutionalists are leaving nothing undone that can forward their views: sermons have been preached against the

Patriotic Song which is sung and played in every corner of the Street. The following is the chorus of this song:

"Abanzad! abanzad! compañeros;

Con las armas al hombro abanzad;

Libertad! para siempre clamando

Libertad! Libertad! Libertad!"

The French Frigate *LA CLEOPATRE* commanded by M. le Chevalier de Corson de la Ville Helio, had touched at Manilla on her way to China, whence she was to proceed to Cochin China and Pondicherry.

The following is as nearly as can be collected the heads of the late affair in China.

The boats of H. M. S. *TOPAZE* being on shore on Liatin Island, about the 16th of December, watering and unarmed, were on some pretext attacked by the Chinese in great numbers, their object it is supposed was to steal the water casks, &c. &c.

No defence could be made against such a multitude who were armed with heavy and pointed Bamboos, lances &c., and the watering party were obliged to plunge into the sea up to their necks to protect themselves from the blows which awaited them on all sides.

This being perceived from the ship, a party of marines were sent for their protection, and on their arrival, which was just in time to save the lives of our brave fellows, two or three volleys were fired to disperse the Chinese, of whom many were wounded and it is supposed 5 or 6 killed. The people of the watering party were dreadfully maltreated, many of the wounded were upwards of a week before they could be declared out of danger, and one man nearly a fortnight, this man had 14 wounds mostly from pointed bamboos, the one of them a dreadful stab in the shoulder. A Chinese man of War Junk, was lying at the anchorage and she very humanely dispatched her boats with arms for her countrymen. A few shot from the main deck guns of the *TOPAZE* soon obliged her to cut her cable and run precipitately for another birth.

When this news arrived in Canton, it of course excited great sensation. Captain Richardson of the *TOPAZE* was then in town, and after walking about quietly for two days he went down on board his ship. Trade was immediately stopped, and after much discussion on both sides, the Chinese limited their demand to two men, and with their accustomed insolence insisted on them from the Agent of the Company; all remonstrance was in vain, they would make no distinction, and only rose in their demands, till at length matters became so critical, that the Select Committee, apprehensive of some attempt on their personal safety, took the resolution of evacuating the Factories,

Sixty armed boats were sent up from Whampoa, and the Company's Treasure being embarked in them to the amount of six millions of Dollars, the whole of the Gentlemen of the Factory together with every other British subject in Canton were embarked on board the Company's Fleet, which had been ordered to prepare for sea.

On the following day the fleet weighed and stood down the river, and having passed the Boca Tigris with matches lighted and guns double-shotted, to the astonishment of the Chinese, anchored outside near Chuen-Pu, to wait the result of further discussions.

A mandarin of high rank had been, (on a visit) on board of H. M. S. *TOPAZE*, when the wounded were shown to him, and some hopes were entertained that his representation would pave the way to an adjustment. The British subjects in Macao had all taken refuge on board the fleet, and Opium had fallen very considerably in consequence of the disturbance.

H. M. S. *TOPAZE* had left China for Madras touching at Manilla in her way.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.	H. M.
Morning	7 29
Evening	7 64
Moon's Age.....	21 Days.

No. III.

The New Loan.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

It required little proof beyond the bare inspection of the printed formula in a Government Promissory Note, to shew that the Company were fully justified as Public Debtors in the steps they have taken to pay off or ease the pressure of their Loans.

It is also plain, as a question of *Mercantile* expediency that they are in no way amenable to their Creditors or the Public, for the management of their capital or debts, and that if they can reduce their yearly "Charges Merchandise" in any shape, they are right to do so, whether they apply the savings to increased traffic, to needless paying off principal debt, to preparations for the impending settlement, or to any other purpose.

The last view of the question, to be considered, is the *Political* expediency of exercising in all its rigor, the undoubted rights which the Company possess to make any alterations whatever in the amount, terms, &c. of their Indian debts, which the Creditors acquiesce in, whether from menaces of payment in bad times or from any other considerations.

The *Political* character of the Honourable Company is entirely under the control of a Minister of the Crown. They cannot be said to have had any independent existence since the establishment of a Superior Board in 1785, nor are they justly responsible for any political acts. Hence, in touching on this part of the subject, we speak of the East India Company only as a matter of form, it is on the King's Ministers and on their acts and policy in a general British State question that we are in reality to be understood to comment, for whether any particular measure originates with the Board, or is proposed by the Company, the responsibility of adoption in all cases rests solely with the Indian Minister, and the Company is in law the mere official organ through which execution is finally enjoined on the delegated Governments abroad. It is right that this material distinction be kept in view, not only in justice to the subordinate of these two Home Authorities, but that the discussion may be carried on with the same impartiality as on any other question before Ministers or Parliament deeply affecting the condition or property of that portion of the King's subjects, European or Native, whose lot is cast in this particular quarter of the British Empire.

It is *at last* a settled maxim in Political Economy that all National Debt is an evil, and that Revenue should be strictly limited to that minimum of contribution, raised in just proportion from each species of property, which shall suffice for the expences of efficient protection and administration of the general concerns of the community. I say this is "*at last*" admitted to be true as a general rule, because it is not a very long time* since certain Economists of high reputation stoutly maintained, contrary to the opinions of Hume and Smith, that up to a certain *indefinite* point proportioned to the accumulated money capital of a commercial country, a national debt was positively useful, as furnishing ready and convenient means for the temporary investment of floating small capitals until these could be more advantageously and permanently employed. It is true that this secure method of investing money without loss of time, *and at good interest*, was exceedingly convenient to multitudes of capitalists, great and small, including annuitants, and trustees of settlements; though it is not to be doubted that if this great public establishment did not exist, the same accommodations would be afforded, and similar operations, resulting from the reciprocal wants of borrowers and lenders, would be performed by smaller private establishments, with scarcely inferior security. But who paid this interest which it was so convenient to receive? It was raised of course by a general impost on the whole nation for the benefit of a part;—the neediest man above an absolute pauper paid his quota to this advantage, reaped only by those who were rich compared with him:—so that to the Nation the balance of evil predominated, even on this least unfavourable view of Public Debt;—unless indeed we

acquiesce in Doctor Southey's philosophic notions of enriching an impoverished nation by fertilizing dews and showers of revenue on a well taxed people.

Public Debt then, generally speaking, is an evil; and whether in war or in peace, whether a people chuse to be governed expensively or economically, the supplies of each year should be raised within that, or nearly so; nor should the evils of war and profusion be mitigated to any existing generation of men by any devices effected at the expense of that which succeeds, which had no voice in the measures, but which may thus be subjected to all the miseries of bankruptcy, or revolution, or both united.

I proceed to point out some of those peculiarities in the nature and circumstances of the Company's Indian Debt, which seem to distinguish it from the National Debts of all other countries, and in particular from that of England. These I shall do little more than enumerate; to argue them thoroughly, would require an unreasonable share of your columns: my object is to suggest to others, materials for thinking on a subject which very nearly concerns every man in India who has, or hopes to acquire any property. Those who come to the same conclusions with myself on these questions, will do well to impress their opinions on friends at home who may possess the means of influencing future measures, that may have a closer bearing than has usually been supposed on the personal condition and worldly prosperity of us all.

It is a problem yet to be solved, whether from particular causes the Indian Debt be not at present a necessary evil, or even a positive good.

It is also a question to be determined whether the two parties to this Debt do stand in the mere relation of ordinary Debtor and Creditor to each other, and in no other more complicated relation.

The materials for resolving these questions may be arranged under the following heads.

1st. The whole body of Indian holders of Company's Paper may be divided into EUROPEAN and NATIVE Creditors.* With regard to the latter class it has often been maintained by Public Writers, and is indeed pretty generally allowed, that there is good policy in a State circumstanced as England is in India, holding out opportunities to new and alien subjects of voluntarily tendering the description of hostages to fortune, which Public Creditors in some degree are. It is needless to dwell on the reasons of this policy, as they suggest themselves at once to those who think on the nature of our position in this country, not is it necessary to point out the strength with which we are invested by such a hold on the pecuniary interests of the influential classes, who, though yet incapable of appreciating remoter benefits, are sufficiently alive to the immediate advantages, heretofore unknown, of security to their property, and perfect good faith on the part of the Government, to whose keeping they intrust their available wealth, when they invest it in Company's Paper.

In proportion as these classes become more awakened to the other benefits which follow in the train of this wonderful but gradual revolution, the necessity for retaining this kind of pledge will of course diminish. At present, it is the more necessary that we have as yet made slender progress in the introduction of our languages—laws—manners—capital—or in one comprehensive word—of *ourselves* among them.

It is a species of succedaneum or temporary substitution for the firmer hold of Colonization; and in this view it may be worth bearing, even at some loss to the State in the nature of "Charges Merchandise" paid for the other advantages of holding the "Indian Concern" on its present singular footing.

The amount of the Principal Debt to be maintained on this view of policy, and the rate of Interest it ought to bear, are nice questions of *degree*, to be determined by those who have the means of best comparing this cost or sacrifice, if such it be, with the conntervailing indirect benefit derived from the System as a

* The proportion of each class (of bona fide holders) is not known to the writer; perhaps some intelligent Correspondent may have it in his power to ascertain the point; and answer the query.

* 1805—Edinburgh Review, of Arthur O'Connor's Pamphlet.

Friday, April 12, 1822.

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whole. It matters little what nominal Interest is borne by transferable securities, as that will always come to be adjusted really, by the compared value of capital invested in other pursuits.

March 10, 1822.

PAPYRUS.

Eligibles.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In your amusing Paper of the 14th instant, I observe by Resolution 6th, agreed upon at a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Spinsters at Calcutta, 'Miss EVERGREEN in the Chair' that Regimental Captains are promoted to the Rank of "Eligibles."

As Regimental (and not Brevet or Army) Rank is particularized, the natural inference to be deduced is, that the scale of allowances received in that grade of the Service constitutes the admitted claims to "Eligibility."

On this principle I beg to submit the claims of *Regimental Staff* to be promoted to a similar Rank, and I hope their case will be taken into consideration at the next Meeting, and its decision made known through the medium of your JOURNAL for the information of those concerned.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Upper Provinces, }
March 1822.

A WOULD-BE-ELIGIBLE.

Roman Catholic Church.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Allow me to suggest, through the medium of your JOURNAL, the expediency of raising a Subscription for the purpose of constructing Pews, surrounded with railings, in the Roman Catholic Church of Calcutta, only as far as the Choir extends; and on each side of the right and left small Altars, all along towards the windows, occupying half the space, extending from the length of the Church, and reaching as far as the railings of the Altars; with double branch shades, fixed all along the railings, as in the Mission Church.

It would be better also, to rail off a narrow footpath, for better egress and ingress of the congregation; and the procession to pass undisturbed. The vacant space left without Pews for the accommodation of the Ladies, would be equal to that of the male part of the congregation.

The benefits resulting from such a step would be obviously felt, by the congregation at large; and would tend to do away entirely the existing irregularities, complained of invariably every year; to obviate which the most strenuous exertions on the part of the Vicar and Wardens have hitherto proved ineffectual.

As the disturbance chiefly originates, for want of seats, with *savaging men and boys* being allowed to run about the Church-yard; and as the Wardens, to avoid promiscuous people crowding on the Choir, have taken precaution not to admit any up stairs, it is but justice to the poor Parishioners, that measures should be adopted forthwith, and a Subscription set on foot, to carry the above suggestions into effect, towards which the Parishioners will readily and cheerfully contribute.

If it is urged that to construct Pews and Railings &c. an encroachment would be made, and a sufficient space would be occupied thereby, I aver to the contrary, that as the disturbance originates with the lower class of people, and boys, and that when they are once comfortably seated, and the beadle has locked up the Pew, till the Divine Service is over, which in that case must commence together in the three Altars, and not allowed to walk

† Of the quiet and influential classes there are we understand many holders of Paper to very large amount, and from remote and even foreign quarters, who scarcely ever buy and sell—some are even of the improvident Mosulman class, and many from a foolish remnant of old and hereditary apprehension, hold their stock indirectly, to conceal their names and wealth.

to and fro in the Church-yard, and standing gaping with their back turned to the Sanctuary of God, at the Congregation going into the Church. The space occupied by them under the colonnaded Verandah can be better filled by the inoffensive female part of the Congregation who arrive late, and cannot find room within the Church.

Your obedient Servant,

April 10, 1822.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Petite Lettre Sur Chandernagor.

PAR JOSEPH LEBON.

Rien n'est si dangereux qu'un ignorant ami,
Mieux vaudrait un sage ennemi.—LA FONTAINE.

A l' Editeur du Journal de Calcutta.

MONSIEUR,

Je suis domestique de mon maître, et si j'ose vous écrire en vous priant d'insérer ma lettre dans un Journal aussi répandu que le vôtre, c'est par un motif respectable qui m'assure votre indulgence et celle de vos nombreux lecteurs.

Votre Gazette d'hier renfermait un article injurieux à la personne de mon maître, qui n'a pas daigné y répondre; et comme je me sens de force, soit pour le style, soit pour le raisonnement, avec les quatre ou cinq esprits qui se sont cotisés pour le rédiger, je prendrai la liberté de les réfuter publiquement, en réclamant une dernière fois l'indulgence de vos abonnés.

D'abord, il paraît bien certain que les auteurs familiques de cette pièce officielle, intitulée "Gouvernement Français," ne comprennent pas mieux leur langue qu'ils ne l'écrivent, puisqu'ils accusent mon maître d'avoir avancé qu'on devait établir un échafaud au lieu d'une potence. Mon maître qui supposait tant soit peu d'intelligence aux avocats de notre administration coloniale, aurait craint de blesser leur amour-propre en donnant trop de développement à ses idées; et quand il dénonça le gibet comme un mode d'exécution proscrip' sur nos loix, c'était pour reprocher à l'autorité compétente de n'avoir pas encore rendu le code Français applicable à nos établissements de l'Inde, en signalant ses défauts au Corps législatif à qui seul appartient le droit de modifier.

Il est très vrai que les instructions ministérielles du Gouverneur Général renvoient aux édits de 1776 et 1784 pour ce qui concerne la juridiction civile et criminelle dans nos établissements; mais alors, comment se fait-il qu'on ait condamné un Bengali à mort, en vertu des articles 302 et 304 du nouveau code pénal? et comment accorder l'érection légale d'un gibet avec la loi du 12 fevrier 1810 qui consacre la guillotine?

Il est bien vrai aussi que l'article 73 de la Charte Constitutionnelle dit que les colonies seront régies par des loix et règlements particuliers; mais, comme dit mon maître, comment se fait-il que depuis 7 ans on ne se soit pas encore occupé de la rédaction de ces règlements; et qu'ayant déjà griffonné environ 20,000 rames de papier à dresser des états, des mandats, des revues et autres barouillages bureaucratiques de la même importance; comment, dis-je, se fait-il qu'on n'ait pas écrit une seule ligne pour déterminer d'une manière conséquente et invariable les principes de notre justice criminelle?

J'en aurais trop à dire, Monsieur l'Editeur, si je développais toutes mes pensées sur ce sujet; et, par discréction, j'éviterai même de réfuter en détail toutes les naïvetés de la lettre qu'on adresse à mon maître. Je ferai seulement observer aux quatre ou cinq beaux-esprits qui l'ont rédigée, qu'ils ont deux fois renoncé le code pénal avec la charte qui n'a jamais tranché la tête à personne; je leur apprendrai que la question fut abolie à l'avènement de Louis XVI, et la potence peu d'années avant sa mort, c'est à dire, sous le même règne, par le même Roi, et parcoururent dans le même temps. En parlant par extension, je leur dirai qu'il n'existe pas de loi promulguée qui proscrive la décapitation dans l'Inde; enfin, au besoin, je pourrais leur démontrer qu'il n'y a pas une phrase en bon Français dans toute leur

lettre, si je ne craignais d'afficher leur ignorance, si je n'avais peur d'ennuyer vos lecteurs, et surtout si je ne devais quelques égards à de pauvres diables comme moi, qui sans doute ont fait leurs études dans une antichambre, et qui dailleurs n'ont probablement écrit ces platiitudes que pour faire augmenter leurs gages de 8 ou 10 roupies.

La seule accusation qui mérite une réponse se trouve péniblement délayée dans le paragraphe inintelligible qui termine ce chef-d'œuvre de style *Troquois*. On reproche à mon maître de manquer de patriotisme, parcequ'il signale publiquement les turpitudes de notre administration coloniale, comme s'il existait le moindre rapport entre cette administration et le gouvernement Français, comme si l'on pouvait réprimer de tels abus autrement qu'en les affichant, comme si dailleurs la honte ne retombait pas plutôt sur ceux qui gouvernent mal que sur ceux qui se plaignent d'être mal gouvernés.

Dans tous les pays du monde le patriotisme consiste à bien servir sa patrie; or, le plus grand service qu'on puisse lui rendre dans l'Inde, c'est de l'éclairer sur la mauvaise conduite de ses employés, en lui démontrant que leur ignorance et l'absence de toute idée libérale sont la source de la misère, de l'humiliation, et des dégâts, dont on abreuve journallement les malheureux Colons Français.

Un administrateur, un commis, un contrôleur, ont du patriotisme quand ils savent combiner l'intérêt public avec les devoirs de leur place; quand ils font quelques efforts en faveur de la prospérité commune; enfin quand ils savent annoblir leur gouvernement par une représentation digne et par des actes bienfaisans; mais au contraire cet administrateur, ce commis, ce contrôleur devraient être dégradés du titre de Français, lorsqu'ils n'assessibles à toute inspiration généreuse, leur égoïsme, leur servilité, leur incurie nous livrent impitoyablement à la risée et au mépris des étrangers.

Je suis, avec respect, Monsieur l'Éditeur, Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur.

à Chandernagor Rue de la Franchise.

JOSEPH LEBON.

"Rob Roy MacGregor."

The various and urgent claims on our pages, permit us to say little more than that the Entertainment at Dum-Dum on Wednesday Evening, was well got up, and appeared to give general satisfaction. The Story of "Rob Roy MacGregor" is one of such interest, and has been rendered so familiar to the present generation by the imitable pen of the Author of Waverly, that any Dramatic Representation which should revive the leading events and associations of the Tale, without glaring offence to propriety, would be sure to command attention, and be indulgently received.

The list of the Dramatis Personae on this occasion was so long that we can notice only the few leading personages in each. There were twenty-one male and six female characters enumerated; but those of Sir Frederick Vernon, Rashleigh and Francis Osbaldeston, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and Rob Roy, were the principal ones among the former; and Diana Vernon, and Helen MacGregor, were the leading ones among the latter.

In the Dramatising of this Piece, the story as given in the Scotch Novel is very closely adhered to, and excepting only the absurd and ill-timed introduction of Songs that have no relation to the events whatever, and which are only tolerable when well sung, the whole was consistent in its connection, and rose in interest from the commencement to the end. The Scenery was particularly deserving praise; among others, the Bridge of Glasgow, with the bright-moon, the silvered waters of the Clyde, and the faint lamps that studded the balustrade, attracted great admiration. The Interior of the Prison in that City, the Rocky Pass into the Highlands, and the Scenes subsequent to the arrival of the party at Rob Roy's abode, were all appropriate and imposing. The Dresses too were in general good, particularly that of Rob

Roy, Helen MacGregor and her two Sons; but there were in others such a departure from correct costume as nothing could defend.

Of the acting it would be difficult to give a detailed and critical account, without much more room than we can now command. SIR FREDERICK VERNON was respectable; FRANCIS OSBALDISTON equally so; CAPTAIN THORNTON and MAJOR GALBRAITH "at par" as MR. OWEN would have said, who by the by did not himself rise above that;—DOUGAL, good; ROB ROY, excellent, and BAILIE NICOL JARVIE, the life and soul of the Piece. DIANA VERNON did not come near the magic Original; but perhaps, the part never could be acted with so much effect as it is narrated, hardly even as we should think, by the most accomplished actress of the day. HELEN MACGREGOR, which was personated by FRANKLIN, was more successful, and in the challenge of the Soldiers at the Pass, as well as the eloquent denunciation in the cotage, appeared to great advantage.

The portions of the various Acts differed so much in the kind of interest they excited, that it is impossible to say which of them gave most general pleasure. The parts we particularly admired were the more serious ones, though the ludicrous were most prominent. The contest in the Glen, which ended in victory to the Highlanders defending the Pass, was very spirited; the whole of the scene in the dwelling of Rob Roy, impressive, particularly the reproach to the Sons of Maegregor for permitting their Father's capture, without laying down their lives to rescue him, and the chant of the Lament which followed. The betrayal of Rob Roy by RASHLEIGH was also a fine scene, and the struggles of the captive Chieftain admirably supported. The closing single combat with RASHLEIGH, and his merited death, was also witnessed with feelings of pleasure. The eccentric peculiarities of the BAILIE NICOL JARVIE, which were admirably supported throughout, seemed to afford the most general delight, however; and during all the scenes in which he was engaged, the pathetic was forced to give way to the ridiculous, and the rising emotion of interest in the story was sure to be checked by the greater tendency to visibility. His contest with Major GALBRAITH, with that formidable weapon—a red hot poker; his fall from his place of suspension on the cliff during the contest in the Pass; his trembling alarm at hearing his sentence of drowning pronounced by HELEN MACGREGOR, and his endeavour to persuade Rob Roy to bring his sons up as Weavers and Spinners in Glasgow were all managed with great humour and excellent effect, and the curtain dropped amid loud applause.

We should not omit to mention that a Highland Hornpipe was danced in very excellent style by one of the Performers during the Piece, and that PROVAN sang a Comic Song in the most humorous manner at its conclusion.

The House was extremely full, and honored by the presence of several Ladies of distinction from Calcutta. Most of the Visitors were subsequently invited to the hospitable Mess of the Artillery Regiment, where a Supper was provided, and where, as usual, Dancing followed, giving an agreeable close to an Evening of considerable gratification to those who participated in the Entertainment.

Madras, March 23, 1822.—The Ship CERES, Captain Pridham, from Calcutta the 13th instant, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday.—Passengers.—Sir John Stonehouse, Lieut. Gardner, Mr. D'Vetre, and Mr. Gaspar.

The heat on Monday last, was extraordinary for this early part of the year; a strong and hot wind from the land, and far to Northward, having prevailed during the greater part of the day: the Thermometer rose as high as in the hottest time of the regular land wind, and the dryness of the atmosphere for a short time was double that of the Season—and exceeded the dryness usual even in the land winds by about one-third. There has been an unusual degree of sultriness in the atmosphere of late, and the weather certainly has not been unlike that which preceded the Gale of the end of March 1820: The Barometer has fallen lately—not low enough however to have excited apprehensions as to wind—but the changes of weather about this time of the year are often very sudden.—*Madras Government Gazette.*

EXTRA SHEET.

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Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Order, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 30, 1822.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, under this day's date, to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon Charles Murdoch McLeod to perform the Medical duties of the Commission at Bittoor, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Butter, deceased.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta; April 6, 1822.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Nagpore on the 11th of March 1822, Ruttun, Camp Follower, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge, viz.

"For the murder of Bistah, Camp follower, in the Cantouments of Nagpore, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock on the Evening of the 3d of March 1822."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding. "The Court having maturely weighed the Evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he, Ruttun, is guilty of the crime laid to his Charge."

Sentence. "The Court having found the Prisoner guilty, sentences him to suffer Death by being hanged by the Neck at such time and place as His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved and Confirmed, (Signed) HASTINGS.

The Officer Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force will be pleased to carry the above Sentence into effect agreeably to the instructions with which he has been furnished.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 3, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon John Tytler is removed from the Chumparnu Light Infantry, and posted to the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the undermentioned Postings in the Regiment of Artillery:

2d Lieutenant J. B. Backhouse to the 7th Company 3d Battalion.
2d Lieutenant E. Blake, to the 8th Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. N. Pepper, to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant Edward Madden, to the 3d Company 2d Battalion.

The undermentioned Ensigns, at present doing duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment at Ghazeepoor, having been reported duly qualified to join their Regiment, are directed to proceed by water and join the Battalion to which they are posted:

Ensign J. Knyvett, 1st Battalion 27th Regiment, at Sangur.

Ensign A. Knyvett, 1st Battalion 27th Regiment, at Sangur.

The appointment by Captain Pogson, on the 22d ultimo, of Lieutenant G. Palmer to act as Adjutant to the right Wing of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment during the absence of the Adjutant at a General Court Martial, is confirmed.

Station Orders by Major-General Loveday, Commanding at Benares, under date the 18th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Cary of the 1st Battalion 29th to do duty with the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry until the arrival of his Corps at Benares, are confirmed.

Lieutenant C. B. McKenly of the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment is permitted to join and do duty until further orders with the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment at Sangur.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence :

1st Battalion 1st Regiment,—Lieutenant Molyneux, from 1st April, to August, to visit the Presidency.

1st Battalion 12th Regiment,—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Read, late A. D. C. to Major General Thomas, from 25th February, to 20th June, to remain at the Presidency.

Commissariat Department,—Captain W. Gregory, from 1st April, to 15th July, to enable him to join his Station.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 1, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon William Grime, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 30th ultimo, is appointed to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital until further orders.

Ensign S. Williams of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry is removed as Junior Ensign to the 13th Regiment, and posted to the 2d Battalion of that Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :
2d Battalion 6th Regiment,—Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Maxwell, from 9th May, to 9th August, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.
3d Regiment Light Cavalry,—Captain A. Warde from 1st March to 20th June, to remain at the Presidency until the setting in of the Rains.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 2, 1822.

Brevet-Captain Orchard of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is directed to proceed to Ghazeepoor, by water, in charge of the Ensigns appointed to do duty with that Corps by General Orders of the 31st January and 18th and 27th ultimo. Captain Orchard will accordingly, in communication with the Superintending Officer of Cadets, take the necessary steps for expediting their departure from the Presidency, reporting the date thereof, and transmitting Weekly Reports of Progress to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeons G. Simms and A. K. Lindsey, at present attached to the Presidency General Hospital, are appointed to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpoor, and directed to proceed with and afford Medical aid to Captain Orchard's Party.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments :

Lieutenant James Johnson to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Malwa Division of Artillery, vice Bell, employed in the Building Department at Mhow.

Lieutenant J. H. Middleton to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Rajpootana Division of Artillery, vice Dixon, appointed a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence :
1st Battalion 4th Regiment,—Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain,) Moody, from 15th March, to 15th June, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment,—Lieutenant Hepburn, from 5th May, to 5th November, to visit Almora.

2d Battalion 6th Regiment,—Brevet-Captain Blissett, from 23d March, to 23d May, to remain at the Presidency, on very urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 3, 1822.

The following General Order issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India is published to the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 3, 1822.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Dinsapore on Saturday the 22d December 1821, Serjeant Simon Johnson, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, was arraigned on the following Charges, on which he had been convicted before a Regimental Court Martial held at the same Station on the 10th of November last, and from which he had been allowed to appeal to a General Court Martial.

"Serjeant Simon Johnson confined by order of the Commanding Officer.

1st. "For Disobedience of Orders in drinking with the Private Soldiers of the Regiment, or encouraging them to drink on or between the 27th October and 2d November 1821.

2d. "For Embezzling or misappropriating the Money entrusted to his care for the Payment of the Company of which he was Pay Serjeant, between the 1st August and 2d November 1821.

3d. "For aiding or abetting, or couniving at the removal of his own Chest out of the Barracks on or about the Morning of the 2d November 1821, for the purpose of framing a false Report of his having been robbed of the Sum of Three Hundred Rupees or thereabouts entrusted to his Care for the Payment of the 1st Company, and which he the said Serjeant Simon Johnson had embezzled or misappropriated."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :

"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner Serjeant Simon Johnson has brought forward in his Defence and in support of his Appeal, are of opinion as follows :

Finding of the Court. "The Court consider the Prisoner Guilty of the 1st Charge, with the exception of the 1st Part, viz. 'Drinking with the Private Soldiers of the Regiment.'

"The Court consider the Prisoner Guilty of the 2d Charge.

"The Court consider the Prisoner Guilty of the 3d Charge.

"The Court also consider the Prisoner has not sustained his Appeal, having only been acquitted of the first Part of the first Charge, viz. 'Drinking with the Private Soldiers of the Regiment.'

Sentence. "The Court having found the Prisoner Serjeant Simon Johnson of His Majesty's 59th Regiment Guilty of the latter part of the 1st Charge, and of all the 3d and 2d Charges, and which being in breach of the Articles of War, do Sentence him the Prisoner Serjeant Simon Johnson, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to be reduced to the Rank and Pay of a Private Sentinel, to receive a Corporal Punishment of 500 lashes (Five Hundred) in the usual manner, at such time and place as His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may be pleased to di-

rect, and further to be put under Stoppages not exceeding the Half of his Pay till such time as the Deficiency may be made good."

Approved and Confirmed, (Signed) HASTINGS.

The Corporal Punishment awarded is to be inflicted on the Prisoner as speedily as conveniently may be after the receipt of this Order at the Station of Dinapore, in such proportion, and at such time as the Officer Commanding may judge expedient, under Medical Superintendence.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

W. L. WATSON, Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Madras Appointments.—Mr. Henry Vibart, Register and Assistant Collector at Seriengapatam. Mr. D. Bannerman, Register to the Zillah Court of Madura. Mr. John D. Newbold, Register to the Zillah Court of Masulipatam.

Hindu Drama

MRICHCHACATICA.—THE TOY-CART,*—A COMEDY.

The plot of this play is entirely domestic, and narrates the loves of *Vasantasena* and *Charudatta* of Ougein. The latter is a Brahman of respectable rank and birth, but reduced to extreme poverty, which he thus laments upon an humble friend's declining compliance with one of his requests.

Alas, it does embitter poverty,
That then our friends grow deaf to our desires,
And lend a keener anguish to our sorrows:
The poor man's truth is scorned—the tender light
Of each mild virtue languishes; suspicion
Stamps him the perpetrator of each crime,
That others are the authors of; no man seeks
To form acquaintance with him and exchange
Familiar greeting or respectful courtesy:
If e'er he finds a place in rich men's dwellings,
At solemn festivals, the wealthier guests
Survey him with disdainful wonder, and
Whene'er by chance he meets upon the road,
With state and wealth, he sneaks into a corner,
Ashamed of his scant covering, till they pass,
Rejoicing to be overlooked.—believe me,
He who incurs the guilt of poverty,
Adds a sixth sin to those we term most heinous.
In truth I mourn e'en poverty for thee,
Whose cherished dwelling is this wasting frame,
And oft I sadly wonder what asylum,
When this shall be no more, will then receive thee.

Charudatta desires his companion and follower, *Maitreya*, to go and finish part of the ritual—*Maitreya* says,

Mai. Not I—of what avail is it? you have always worshipped the Gods, and what have they done for you?

He is thus rebuked.

Char. Speak not profanely—it is our duty, and the Gods Undoubtedly are pleased with what is offered,
In lowliness of spirit, and with reverence,
In thought and deed, and pious self-denial.

Charudatta is about to accompany *Vasantasena* to her habitation, the time is night, and he orders a torch to be lighted, but there is no oil, on which *Maitreya* observes,

Mai. To say the truth, Sir, your torches are like mercenary beauties, they shine not in poor men's houses.

Char. Never heed—we shall not need a torch—
Pale as the maiden's cheeks who pines with love,
The moon is up—with all its starry train,
And lights the royal road with lamps divine.

The following is a little touch of nature, not unhappy.

Vasantasena—(to a servant) Where did you leave *CHARUDATTA*?

Servant—Going home, along this road, I believe.

Vasant—(to a female attendant) Quick, quick girl, up—on this terrace, and we yet may catch a glimpse of him.

Charudatta like most lovers is fond of music—he has been at a concert which is thus spoken of by him and his follower *Maitreya* on their way home.

* Literally *Cley-cart*, alluding to a toy made of that material for *Charudatta*'s child, and which indirectly leads to the denouement.

Char. REBHILA sang most exquisitely—
Although not ocean-born the tuneful Vina (lute)
Is most assuredly a gem of heaven:
Like a dear friend it cheers the lonely heart,
And lends new lustre to the social meeting,
It kills the pain, that absent lovers feel,
And adds fresh impulse to the glow of passion.

Mai. Well—for my part, there are two things at which I cannot choose but laugh—a woman reading Sanscrit, and a man singing a song.—the woman snuffles and snorts like a young cow, when the rope is first passed through her nostrils, and the man sighs and grunts like an old Pundit who has been repeating his bead roll till the flowers of his chaplet are as dry as his throat—to my seeming it is vastly ridiculous.

Char. What, my good friend, were you not pleased to night With *Rebhila*'s fine execution?

Soft were the tones articulate and flowing—
With graceful modulation sweet and pleasing,
And fraught with warm and passionate expression
So that I often cried, these dulcet sounds
Some female stationed covertly must utter,
Still echoes in my ears the soothing strain,
And as I pace along methinks I hear
The liquid notes and clear melodious utterance—
The Vina's sweet tones, now smoothly undulating,
Now swelling high, now dying to a close,
Sporting awhile in desultory descent,
And still recurring to the tasteful theme.

A casket of Jewels left in the care of *CHARUDATTA* by *Vasantasena* is stolen; the wife of *Charudatta* when she hears of it insists on replacing it by the last relic of such of their opulence, as is considered solely the woman's property, a necklace of value given her at her marriage.

She sends it to her husband by *MAITREYA*. The whole is a curious and interesting picture of domestic manners, but is too long to be here inserted. The winding up will be sufficient, *MAITREYA* enters with the Necklace.

Mai. Here I am Sir, and I bring you this.

(giving the string of jewels.)

Char. What is this?

Mai. The fruit borne by the excellence of a wife worthy of her husband.

Char. Is this the kindness of the Brahmin's wife?
Out on't—that I should be reduced so low
As when my own has disappeared to need
Assistance from a woman's wealth—so true
It is, our very natures are transformed
By opulence—the poor man helpless grows,
And woman wealthy acts with manly vigour—
'Tis false, I am not poor—a wife whose love
Outlives my fortunes—a true friend who shares
My sorrows and my joys, and honesty
Unwarped by indigence—these still are mine,
Maitreya, tell thee to *Vasantasena*,
Tell her the casket heedlessly preserved
Is lost—and in its stead
I do beseech her to accept these jewels,

Mai. I will do no such thing—what! are we to give away these gems, the quintessence of the four oceans, for a thing carried off by thieves, and which we have neither eaten nor drank, nor touched a penny for?

Char. Not so—to me confiding in my care
And honesty—the casketh was entrusted:
And for that Faith which cannot be o'revalued,
A price of high amount must be repaid.
Touching my breast I therefore supplicate
You will not hence—This charge not undertaken.
Come, come *Maitreya*, rouse a liberal feeling,
Nor act in this the despicable niggard.

Mai. How can a pauper be a niggard? he has nothing to part with.

Char. I am not poor, I tell thee; but retain
Treasures I prize beyond what e'er is lost—
Go then, discharge this office; and meanwhile,
I hail the dawn with its accustomed rites.

SERVILLACA, the thief, who has committed the robbery on *CHARUDATTA*, has been chiefly induced to such a crime in order to procure the means of purchasing the manumission of *MADANICA*, one of *VASANTASENA*'s female attendants, who is of course a slave.—The booty, *VASANTASENA*'s casket, he carries to his mistress, who immediately recognises it as that which was left by her Lady with *CHARUDATTA*; she exhibits so much agitation at the sight, as to arouse her lover's jealousy.

Madam. (to *Servillaca*) Avoid me—let me never see you more—Yet stay—was no one hurt in that mansion?—alas!—alas!—none murdered.

Servill. I touch not one who trembles or who sleeps.
Unharmed by me were all in that abode.

Madan. In truth?

Sereill. In very truth.

Madan. This is indeed a blessing.

Servill. You seem to take strange interest in this business.

"Twas love of you that urged me to the act,
Me, sprung of virtuous and of pure descent:
Spurred by my passion I have offered you,
A life of credit and a faithful heart;
And this is my reward—to be reviled
And find your cares devoted to another.
In vain the lofty tree of flowering youth
Bears goodly fruit, the prey of harlot birds.
Wealth, manhood, all we value, are consumed
By passion's fierce ungovernable fire—
Oh! what a fool is man, to place his trust
On woman or on fortune—slippery both,
As serpent fiends, and still 'tis woman's trick,
To spurn the fond, the faithful heart that loves her.
Oh! love her never—Youth, if ye be wise,
And heed the warning that the Sages give,
Who tell you woman merits not your credence,
For she can weep or smile at will, can cheat
Man of his confidence, but wary, trusts not,
Iuman herself—oh then let youth beware,
And shun the wanton's charms that baleful blow
Like flowers on charnel ground; the ocean waves
Are less inconstant, and the tints of eve,
Are far less fleeting than a woman's fondness.
Wealth is alone her aim—when man is drained
Of all his goods, like a squeezed color bag,
She casts him from her—Her love is like the lightning.
Transient—nay she can look devotion
To one man, whilst another rules her heart,
And even whilst she holds in fond embrace,
One lover, fix her soul upon another!
But why expect what nature has withheld?
The lotus blooms not on the mountain's brow,
Nor bears the mule, the burthen of the horse.
The grain of barley buds not into rice,
Nor dwells one virtue in the breast of woman.—

After this (unjust) philippic on the fair sex, I dare not at present venture upon more specimens of the Hindu Drama.

Government Gazette.

NATACAPRIYA.

Ferishta.

SIR, To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

Permit me to express through the medium of your oriental columus my surprise, that none of the numerous proficients in the Persian language, who are scattered through India, should have directed their attention to the many valuable histories of this country existing in that language. FERISHTA seems to have monopolized the attention of Europeans, and the efforts made by *Dowm* and *Scott* to have exhausted English ardour and diligence—at the same time there can be no doubt that their publications, valuable as they may be, leave much to be performed, and that FERISHTA, although a voluminous and meritorious writer, requires not unfrequent correction and improvement.

One specimen of FERISHTA's inaccuracy has served to puzzle the writers of Europe in no inconsiderable degree, and the story he tells of *Sumnat*, the idol broken by *Mahmood*, and found to be filled with precious gems to an immense amount, has gratified our love of the marvellous, without alarming our veneration for truth. I do not know that the fact has ever been called in question, although much eloquence has been wasted upon its description, and the fables of Mirkhond and Ferishta have been adorned with all the eloquence of Gibbon and Maurice. Even the critical Historian *Müll* forgets his motto, (*nil amplificandum*) when he comes to this tradition, and thus describes the occurrence:

"Filled with indignation at sight of the gigantic idol, Mahmood aimed a blow at its head with his iron mace. The nose was struck off from its face. In vehement trepidation the Brahmins crowded round and offered millions to spare the God. The Omrahs dazzled with the ransom, ventured to connel acceptance. Mahmood crying out that he valued the title of breaker not seller of idols, gave orders to proceed with the work of destruction. At the next blow, the belly of the idol burst open, and forth issued a vast treasure of diamonds, rubies, and pearls, rewarding the holy perseverance of Mahmood, and explaining, the devout liberality of the Brahmins! (vol. i. 491).

Now this is tolerably well for a writer who professes extreme caution, and has, I believe, as little truth in it as any of the previous modes of telling the story, of which I propose to give you a different version in my next.

SCRUTATOR.

Hodgson's Pale Ale.

STATEMENT OF HODGSON'S PALE ALE IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.

(Continued from a former Number of the Journal, Vol. 5, of 1821, p. 608.)

In November, 1821.

On what Ship	Butts	Hogsheads
Fame,.....	134	259
Fairlie,.....	—	200
Royal George,.....	—	200
Andromeda,.....	50	—
Princess Charlotte of Wales,.....	20	126
	204	885

In December, 1821.

Sophia,.....	150
Bencoolen,.....	87
	237
Ganges,.....	400
Albion,.....	147
	547

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 11	St. Thiago Maior	Portz.	F. A. Madeira	Lisbon	June 24
11	March of Hastings	British	J. Rutherford	Bombay	Feb. 17

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 26	Lady Farquhar	British	A. Ambrace	Mauritius	Jan. 30
26	Windsor Castle	British	S. Lee	Portsmouth	Nov. 9
26	Ceres	British	H. B. Pridham	Calcutta	Mar. 13

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 9	Adamant	British	N. Esterby	London
9	Lady Nugent	British	J. Hunter	Gibraltar
9	Penelope	French	D. Hillaire	Bourbon

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 23	Catherine	British	W. Knox	Calcutta
24	Nerbudda	British	F. Patrick	Covelong
26	Highland Lass	British	W. C. Eaton	Northern Ports

Nautical Notices.

Madras, March 29, 1822.—The Ship ELIZABETH which left Madras early in June, had arrived safe in the River THAMES.—Yesterday evening arrived the Ship DUNNIGUM, Captain Campbell, from Calcutta the 27th of February.

Passengers per DUNNIGUM.—Colonel Scott, C. B., the Reverend Mr. Stewart, Chaplain for Madras, and Lieutenant Sheriff.

Passenger per LADY FARQUHAR, from Mauritius to Madras.—Lieutenant Dod, 3d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant Colonel W. Comyn, 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry, from Midnapore.—Captain G. Williamson, 1st Battalion 3d Native Infantry, from Mihow.—Captain J. Seppings, 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry, from Singapore.—Captain P. P. Morgan, 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry, from Delhi.

Departures.—Captain R. Ledlie, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, to Ghazepore.—Captain J. Grant, 2d Battalion 6th Native Infantry, to Sea.—Lieutenant W. Sage, 1st Battalion 24th Native Infantry, to Muttra.

Births.

On the 11th instant, the Lady of RICHARD CHICHELEY PLOWDEN, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 11th instant, at Collingah, Mrs. ADELS, of a Son.

On the 7th instant, Mrs. N. KERR, of a Son.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Cutchoura,	per maund	12 8 a 13 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,	2 0 a 2 2	
Patchery, 1st,	2 4 a 2 8	
Ditto, 2d,	1 12 a 1 14	
Moongy, 1st,	1 7 a 1 8	
Ballum, 1st,	1 5 a 1 7	
Wheat, Dooda,	1 1 a 1 2	
Gram, Patna,	0 12 a 15 0	
Dhall, Urruhr, good,	1 5 a 1 6	
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,	235 0 a 240 0	
Ordinary ditto,	205 0 a 215 0	
Dull blue,	185 0 a 195 0	
Inferior purple and violet,	180 0 a 190 0	
Strong copper,	200 0 a 210 0	
Ordinary ditto,	160 0 a 170 0	
Oude ordinary,	145 0 a 155 0	
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,	4 12 a 5 8	
2d sort,	3 12 a 4 4	
3d sort,	3 8 a 3 10	

Indigo.—Continues in demand, and prices steady. We heard of a sale two days ago of Bengal, of inferior quality, about 740 maunds, at 220 per maund, in Bond—and a public sale that took place at the Exchange on the 9th instant, realized 231 to 232 per maund, for Bhangulpore, in Bond. The exports to this date are about 76,000 maunds, besides 3,000 more now in progress of shipment, after deducting the usual allowance for short weight, this leaves about 7000 maunds unaccounted for, the principal part of which is in the hands of shippers, and can hardly be considered in the market. The Arabs are still buying—they are the only foreign purchasers in the market.

Cotton.—The demand for this since our last has been very limited, and that confined to the Natives—the price appears on the decline here—it has also suffered a fall in the interior since our last—at Mirzapore on the 1st of April, new Cutchoura was quoted at 15-6 per local maund—a Bagwangoah on the 6th of April, the price stated for new Cutchoura was 16 to 15-4 per maund—sales during the week 43,00 maunds, of which 2000 were for Calcutta, and the rest for country consumption—stock 29,500 maunds.

Opium.—We have just heard of a sale of Patna, at 4,285 per chest. We do not know of any transactions in Benares during the week.

Saltpetre.—The demand for this has not improved since our last—the stock in the market is very considerable.

Sugar.—Maintains its price, but the demand is very limited.

Grain.—Is in fair demand—we have no alteration to state in prices.

Piece Goods.—Have been in good request since our last, and selling freely at our quotations.

Pepper.—We have heard of no transactions in this during the week.

Freight to London.—May be stated at £ 5 to £ 7 per Ton.

Exports from Calcutta from the 1st to the 31st of March 1822.

Cotton, to London,	bales of 300 lbs.	2
Sugar, to London,		770
Saltpetre, to London,		3190
Rice, to London,	bags	2350
Dry Ginger, to London,		81
Piece Goods, to London,		3767
Liverpool,		14
Silk, to London,	bazar maunds	295
Indigo, to London,	factory maunds	8068

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st of March 1822.

	SILVER	GOLD	TOTAL
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1st to the 31st of March	5,12,680	33,600	5,46,289
Previously this year,	57,80,678	2,62,730	61,52,317
Total,	63,02,267	2,06,330	66,98,606

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	4 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	3 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	3 per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium,	29 a 30 per cent.

Enigma.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having sent you the Solution of the Enigma which appeared in your Paper the other day, I think I may be allowed to forward one, for "VORTEX" and your Fair Readers, that they may exert their ingenuity. I may here mention, that the Enigma of to-day was a "Pair of Compasses," which no doubt was easily discovered by many of your readers.

Yours,

DIAM DILO NA.

In every man's House my first will be found;
My second's in every Borough;
My third is a consonant, neither long, short, nor round,
And my fourth denotes pleasure or sorrow.

My whole doth consist of the elements combined,
Of Earth, Fire, Water and Air;
I am equally sought, by the lame and the blind,
Tho' oft times declined by the Fair.

The rich and the poor, the strong and the weak,
To view me with pleasure appear,
And still I am greater, when called on to speak.
For then I am always most dear.

Not to puzzle too deeply the brains of the Fair,
Or make myself thought too absurd,
In the verse that's above I clearly appear;
So seek me in lines first and third.

Auld Langsyne.

Still heaves my breast, whee'er I see

That latest gift of thine;

That token aye remembrance brings,

Of auld langsyne.

Of auld langsyne, my dear!

Of auld langsyne;

That token aye remembrance brings,

Of auld langsyne.

We twa hae clombe the mountain's brow,

Thy arm entwined with mine;

But sad ha been our lonely hours,

Since auld langsyne.

Since auld langsyne, my dear, &c.

We twa hae seen the e'enin sky,

In golden splendour shine;

But clouds ha lower'd, and thunders roll'd,

Since auld langsyne.

Since auld langsyne, my dear, &c.

Not now, at morn and eve, I see

That love-lit smile of thine;—

But times may come as blissful yet,

As auld langsyne.

As auld langsyne, my dear, &c.

And though we mourn, that ere we met,

Since doom'd apart to pine;

We yet may think without regret,

Of auld langsyne.

Of auld langsyne, my dear, &c.

Until the voice of Love be mute,

And hush'd be thine and mine,

The Song shall flow, and hearts shall glow,

For auld langsyne.

For auld langsyne, my dear!

For auld langsyne;

The Song shall flow, and hearts shall glow,

For auld langsyne.

W.—

March 1822.